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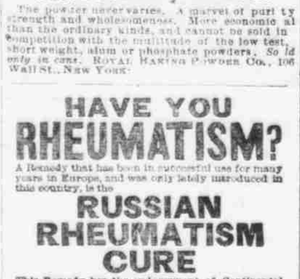

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THE PROPOSAL.

"I'm going to be married," he softly said;
She looked up in swift surprise,
The color from out of her bright face fled,
The light grew dim in her eyes.

"You're going to be married?" she echoed low—
Her voice had a steady tone;
"I hope you'll be happy where'er you go"—
A cough hid a little moan.

"I know that your bride will be good and true,
You never could love any other;"
She steadily looked in his eyes dark blue—
"I tender you joy, my brother."

"I'm going to be married—that is, I hope
To be, though I hardly know—
Dear love, shall I longer pine and mope?
I tremble for fear of 'no.'"

The color that out of her face had fled
Came back with a deeper hue—
"Why, isn't it funny?" she shyly said,
"That I'm to be married, too?"

—[Roxbury Advocate.

JOHN HALLET'S SECRET.

I.

The air was clear and dry on the hill, although the mists of an autumn twilight were settling down on the busy little town in the valley below.

Mr. Hallet had been an invalid for the last week or two; not ill enough to cause any alarm, yet not well enough to go to the city as usual; and thankful that he had a dear and sensible son, both able and willing to take his place.

Henry threw himself into the breach manfully, and had even slept in town for several nights, that he might sit later at his books, and begin earlier.

The mother would have preferred to stay and watch for her boy's coming; but Mr. Hallet was calling, and she went to him. He was surveying a doomed honeysuckle.

"We planted it the year Henry was born," he reminded his wife. "I suppose you think that would be a reason for letting it stand?"

Mrs. Hallet smiled as she replied: "Nay, John; it is not I who give away to sentiment."

The words were no sooner spoken than she wished she had not uttered them, for a frown contracted her husband's brow, and he raised his eyes involuntarily to where a couple of windows were nearly hidden by the passion flower.

In the room those windows should have lighted, John Hallet's father had spent the closing years of his life. An accident rendered him incapable of leaving it, and when he expired, his wife soon followed him to the grave.

From the day of the funeral not a creature was allowed to enter this room but old Lisbeth, the trusty German who had drifted into the household of the Hallets in her youth.

A shout from the children proclaimed that Henry had come.

His first look was for his mother. After she had satisfied herself that he did not appear to be any the worse for the confinement and hard work of the week, she was content to stand quietly by while business matters were discussed. She could have fancied that Henry was rather restless under the questioning to which he was subjected.

But at last Mr. Hallet appeared satisfied, and he would have led the way indoors, but now, in eager haste, the young man poured forth the tidings he had been burning to tell.

"Such news for you, father! Mother dear, what do you think has happened? Aunt Mary sent for me the other evening—you will say that that is not a very uncommon occurrence," and Henry and Mrs. Hallet interchanged amused smiles, for Miss Mary Hallet was one of the fussiest of maiden ladies. "She sent for me that she might introduce me to some new relations from over the sea. You had a brother, papa, who died not long after my grandfather?"

Mr. Hallet did not immediately reply. Yes, he had had a half-brother, whose restless disposition had induced him to demand his portion and sail away with it to America. After many wanderings he had settled in Canada and married.

Pride had induced him to be silent respecting the mistakes he had made, the misfortunes that had befallen him; but just before the death of the elder Mr. Hallet, a rumor reached England that the Canadian farm-child not just as its owner was struggling with sickness as well as an unfavorable season. Offers of help were sent, but they were declined; those offers were repeated to Tom Hallet's widow, and again, but more gratefully, refused. Since that time, long years ago, no intercourse had been kept up between the families; what, then, did Henry mean?

"It was to my uncle Tom's elder daughters Aunt Mary introduced me. They are tall, bright, handsome girls, merry and frank and unaffected, yet quite as lady-like as my sisters Eva and Emma. They have led a busy life, working with their mother to free the farm of its encumbrances. Their labors have been successful; they are prospering at last; and so they have felt themselves justified in taking a trip to England, to make acquaintance with their kindred."

"And crossed the Atlantic alone!" exclaimed Mrs. Hallet.

"Oh, no, they came under the wing of a friend, the elderly lady who took them to Aunt Mary's. They have fascinated her, and—" Henry turned to his silent father, "and I think—I am sure you will like your nieces, sir—they are charming girls."

But Mr. Hallet put out his hands, crying hoarsely: "Keep them away from me! I will not have them here!"

And so saying, he went quickly into the house, whither his wife would have followed if her son had not detained her.

"Mother, what does this mean?" he asked. "Is my father worse? Is it possible that he knows what he is saying? He never had any quarrel with Uncle Tom, did he? Then what could have made him speak so strangely?"

"I do not know; perhaps a sudden spasm. I must go to him."

"Ah, yes, go, and beg of him to explain himself, for they are coming here, these cousins of mine. I told them in your name and my father's, that they would be welcome; and so I thought they would. How can I meet them again? how tell them——"

And then, groaning in his impatience and alarm, Henry hurried his mother in.

II.

On Monday morning Mr. Hallet pronounced himself able to go to business.

They would have pitied him had they known what a Sunday he had spent, shutting himself away from his family because every questioning look they turned upon him seemed to pierce his heart and lay bare that which he hid within it.

Yes, the upright, honorable John Hallet had a secret that he had buried so deep down as to be sometimes forgotten, until a chance word or recollection would bring it back to his memory. He had a trouble of which no one knew anything but old Lisbeth, and even she did not suspect its nature.

In all honesty of purpose she had told him, as he stood by his mother's coffin, that Madam's dearest wish had been to see her absent son Tom.

"I think she had a message for him," Lisbeth added—"a written one. I know that just before your good father died, she was talking to him of Master Tom; and I heard her say she was sure he would come back if he could come to the old home."

"Did she wish my father to will this house to him?" asked John Hallet.

"I think so," Lisbeth replied. "I know he gave the dear mistress a paper that she cried over after he was gone; but I do not know what she did with it." The paper had never been found.

At first John Hallet's feelings with regard to it had been of angry surprise. He was the elder brother, and had always resided at the Copse. With the approbation of his parents he had brought his bride here, and his children were born under the roof he had come to look upon as his own.

He did not deliberately scheme to wrong his brother, but he never made any search for the paper of which Lisbeth had spoken.

And so years had rolled on without anyone disputing with John Hallett his possession of the home so dear to him. Lisbeth made no further allusion to the paper. She knew that Master Tom was dead, and was not aware that it might have been of importance to his widow and offspring.

And now, after all this lapse of time, the children of John Hallet's dead brother had come to England. For what could it be, he asked agitatedly, but to claim their own?

John Hallet started for town oppressed with a new fear. Lisbeth might have found the paper, and, suspecting him of foul play, posted it to Canada.

How he got through the day no one knew, for Henry pleaded a headache and stayed at home.

The disappointed youth would not risk encountering his newly found relatives, while he was unable to account to them for his father's extraordinary refusal to receive them at the Copse.

Mrs. Hallet's sympathies were with her son, but she was too dutiful a wife to say so, and seeing that she avoided him, Henry carried a book into the shrubberies, shunning the eyes of his elder sisters, who, for lack of any other reason for his depression, decided that he must have fallen in love.

And so he had. Already his heart had gone out to bright, capable, brown-haired Nell.

At last he went indoors to find his mother. He hurried to the morning-room and had entered it from the garden, before he became aware that the maid was ushering in some visitors.

It was too late to retreat, they were actually in the room. Nell and Lily gazing around them with shy pleasure, and Miss Mary Hallet, her broad face beaming with smiles as she caught hold of her sister-in-law's hands, and kissed her on both cheeks.

"My dearest Jennie, I have brought these dear girls to spend a few days with you—per Tom's daughters."

Mr. Hallet made a short composed himself sufficiently to greet his guests; but if his lips were pale and he turned away from them to shade his eyes with his hand, they saw nothing suspicious in it.

On the contrary, their conviction that he was thinking of their father, of whom this gray-haired, stately gentleman was the living image, drew them towards him. They hovered near his chair, they left off speaking when they heard his voice, and, when complaining of fatigue, he rose to go to his room, moved by the same impulse, both girls ran forward to put their arms about his necks and hold up their fair young faces for a good-night kiss.

It was plain that he had been mistaken when he fancied they had come to wrest his home from him, but he was none the happier for the knowledge. He tried to appear calm and cheerful, to respond to the affection with which his nieces were disposed to regard him; but when they talked—as they did freely—of the future they hoped to struggles, and their mother had gone through before all after their bereavement, his heart failed within him, and his remorse would become overpowering.

John Hallet would fain have made atonement. He thrust into Nell's hand a roll of notes; but it was promptly returned.

No, he was not to be allowed to atone his conscience by this kind of compensation. Neither was it any use protesting that the very act of leaving the Copse away from him—the eldest son—was unfair, especially as Tom's portion had been justly meted out to him at his own desire. As long as Tom's daughters were in his house, keeping alive the old recollections, how could he be at peace with himself?

Four days elapsed—anxious ones to Henry and his mother, who watched Mr. Hallet's changing moods, but hesitated to speak of them even to each other—yet very pleasant ones to the young Canadians. Attributing to their uncle's ill-health the shadow they saw on his brow, and the troubled looks his wife and son would interchange, they were always gentle and sympathetic.

It was the only check on their enjoyment of their visit to their English relations. Aunt Mary, in spite of her fidgety ways, was a lovable old lady. Mrs. Hallet was very motherly; and as for Henry, ah, Nell would sigh whenever she reminded herself how soon their stay in England would draw to a close.

One morning the sisters were on their way to the garden, when they saw Lisbeth in the act of unlocking the door of the closed chamber.

They passed into it with her. Elizabeth opened a tall press and shook out before them the folds of their grandmother's wedding gown.

As she described her mistress Nell saw that from the pocket of the dress a morsel of the bridal handkerchief was peeping. To get a better view of the fine old lace that bordered it, she drew it out, and with it came a folded paper.

"Ah!" cried Lisbeth, "it is the one my good master gave to her before he died. She must have gone to the press and slipped it into the pocket of this dress, instead of her ordinary one; they hung together then. Take it, young ladies! I believe, nay, but I am sure, it concerns your father."

Mr. Hallet was just sitting down to breakfast when Nell and Min came to his side with the paper.

"We have not opened it, dear uncle; it is you who should read it to us. Perhaps it was to let my father know that his parents had quite forgiven him for leaving them. He used to say he had not acted well when he deserted them."

But John Hallet pushed the paper from him.

"The hand of God is in this," he groaned. "Read for yourselves, and ease my soul of the burden that lies heavily upon it." Lisbeth told me there was such a paper in existence, but my search for it was a half-hearted one. I valued my home more than what is right, but if I am to lose it I will bear the loss without murmuring, for I have had greater mercies bestowed on me than I deserve."

Mrs. Hallet drew nearer, and laid her cheek against her husband's, while Min read the lines the paper contained:

"I have thought over your wish, dear wife; it is hard to say you nay; but I cannot let compassion for Tom make me unjust to his brother. Do you know that if John had not toiled early and late at the time of that terrible crisis, we must have been ruined?"

So the Copse was the property of John Hallet after all.

Nell and Min went back to Canada at the appointed time, but they did not refuse the useful gifts their uncle added to their baggage, for they saw that he would be a happier man if allowed to take the place of the father they had lost. Henry will follow them in the spring to fetch home his bride.

WOMEN WHO SELL SHOES.

Why Lady Customers Prefer Men in Most Instances.

"Most men are very inquisitive when they enter a shoe store," said a salesman in a big store to a reporter, "and if there is a woman within view trying on a shoe, the performance is sure to receive their closest attention. But they would get over that soon if they were around very much, and if they had to wait on the customers themselves they would soon be bored.

"At this store, however, we have women clerks, as you see, and the men are relieved from their romantic duty, if you insist upon viewing it in that light."

"How are these young women doing as clerks?"

"Oh, pretty well, but as yet we regard it simply as an experiment, although we have had them here for quite a while now. It is simply a question of business policy, and if it shall appear that a majority of our lady customers prefer their own sex they will be retained, otherwise not.

"I myself am inclined to think that there is a large demand for women clerks in this line, and that particular stores will always have them, although I do not anticipate that all the stores will do so, by any means."

"Do most ladies, then, prefer women clerks?"

"Not by any means. It requires a great deal of strength in hand and arm to force a close-fitting shoe snugly into place, and a man can do that much better than a woman. But some women are so prudish that it makes them nervous to have a man fussing around their feet that way, and then there are others who, without being the least bit silly about the matter, are so genuinely modest that they dislike the assistance of a man.

"There are a great many others who tell their friends how annoying it is to be compelled to have a man serve them in a shoe store, who really enjoys the 'annoyance,' and who will keep a handsome young clerk working over them until he is all worn out, long after they have actually made up their minds what to purchase. That is what makes a shoe clerk swear—to himself—and it is only a very green specimen who does not become disgusted.

"I think, therefore, that some places will always have women clerks and others men. Some stores have tried the experiment of keeping both, but even a lady who decidedly prefers to have a gentleman wait on her, does not like to select a young man when there is a woman standing by, and she will probably take pains to avoid that store another time."

"How do the male clerks regard the introduction of the women?"

"Generally with entire favor, unless it happens to cause the loss of their positions. Almost any old clerk would rather wait on a man than a woman.

"It takes a great deal more time and trouble and hard words to serve a woman than a man. A man usually knows what he wants, and is easily satisfied. A woman merely knows what she does not want, and as that embraces about everything in the store, it is simply a choice of evils to be made after much labor and worry. Of course, the clerk is blamed for any mistake the customer finally makes.

"Yes, I think the men are perfectly willing that the women clerks should attend to the women."

A Lawyer's Smart Clerk.

A New York lawyer tells a story of a recent occurence in his office by which his boy made $25, but came near getting two people into a very unpleasant predicament.

A plain-looking man and woman walked into the office one day in the absence of the attorney.

His boy greeted the callers cordially and asked what they desired, adding that Mr. —— was out, but that he attended to matters in his absence.

The man explained that he and his wife did not get along very well and both wanted to be released from their married relations.

"Oh, that can easily be arranged," remarked the whilom attorney, and looking wise he ostentatiously examined a lot of law-books, and after a few minutes proceeded to draw up an agreement between the man and his wife to disagree.

He framed it in the language of the law, putting in the "saids," "greetings" and "aforesaids," as well as an alarming array of references to "parties of the first part" and "parties of the second part," and even to "*a vinculo matrimonio*," the latter being intended to properly impress his clients.

Large seals were added to the document, which the boy indorsed with a flourish and gills of red ink; then the agreement was duly signed, the boy adding his name as witness.

The man was very grateful, and asked what the fee was. The small boy said $50 and to the plea that this was a good deal to pay for so little work, answered:

"But see what I have done for you, and, anyhow, we never scratch a pen here for less than $50."

The man only had $25, but he paid that, and promised that he would return in a few days and pay the remainder.

The following week he put in an appearance, and the boy being out, saw the attorney himself, and remarked cheerfully that he had come to pay $15 on account.

"On account of what?" asked the attorney.

"Why, the agreement I had drawn up here last week," replied the client.

"What agreement?" asked the attorney.

The man produced the paper and handed it to the lawyer, and, as the latter read it, his eyes grew like an owl's at night. When he at last reached the clause:

"Know all men by these presents, that John —— and Mary ——, having agreed before me as a witness, they are free to marry again in this State," the cold perspiration started to the lawyer's brow as he blurted out:

"For heaven's sake don't tell me you are married!"

"No," answered the man. "I'm going to be married next week and Mary will be married to-morrow."

The lawyer quickly explained the case to the man, and two trials for bigamy were saved from our already overcrowded courts.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

Fine Collection of Coins.

The most complete collection of coins in America, embracing coins of every description, from the early colonial days down to the present time, is in the possession of Loring G. Parmalee, of Boston.

Its intrinsic value is something less than $1,200, but its mercantile value is about $70,000.

"Takes the Cake."

A correspondent in the Chicago News suggests that the origin of the slang, "takes the cake," may be in Macaulay's criticism on Robert Montgomery's poems, in which he uses the expression, "Hold the pastry," in referring to the "well-puffed fashionable novels" of that day.

GREEN TEA AND BLACK TEA.

Process by Which Leaves Are Prepared for Market.

The principal market for green tea is the United States. Having fallen rather into disrepute in the Old World, it has established itself in the New World, where it is largely consumed and known as "tea" simply, in contradistinction to "English breakfast tea," "China tea," or Oolong," by which names the black teas are designated.

The reason for its popularity is no doubt in a great measure due to the intercourse with Japan, where green tea alone is manufactured, and which every year sends enormous cargoes across the Pacific.

In the making of tea, as in everything which this curious people do, the Japanese have a way of their own. It would startle an Assam planter to see them in picking time squatting down before the trees and stripping the branches of the leaves, instead of scientifically selecting only the young, undeveloped leaf, the first leaf below that, and half the second, from which would be evolved respectively, "Broken Tips," or "Orange Pekoe," "Pekoe," and "Souchong."

Any one accustomed to the elaborate machines for "rolling" and "firing" leaves which are in use on European plantations might be amused at the Japanese method, where the workers roll and squeeze and twist the leaves in their hands on a parchment stretched over a charcoal fire.

Very fine teas are, nevertheless, manufactured by the Japanese, and in the celebrated district of Uji rumor tells of tea worth $16 per pound, though it is not definitely stated whether that price has ever actually been paid for it. Moreover, in the case of teas intended for export only so much work is done upon them as will enable them to be sent to the "tea-firing godowns" of Yokohama, where they are worked up for the market before shipped.

As is now well known, the difference between green tea and black lies in the fact that in the former fermentation has been arrested by "firing," the color of the leaf being in this way partially preserved and fixed; with the latter, by a much longer process, fermentation to a certain point is permitted, and the leaves are not "fired" until they have become oxidized by exposure to the air.

In Japan the leaves, after being picked and "whitered" by a short exposure, are fired in the way described above sufficiently to stop fermentation, and in this partially cured state are sent to the European tea merchants, by whom they are again "fired."

In the "godowns" of Yokohama hundreds of women can be seen at work turning the leaves over and over and round and round in large basins built over a charcoal fire. The coloring or "painting" is also done at this period by means of a sponful of indigo and powdered soapstone put into each basin, and thus disseminated through its contents.

But in Japan tea is not grown for export only, but is the chief article of home consumption; and these domestic teas as procured in the country are probably the only samples of unadulterated leaves which Europeans are likely to meet with.

They produce a beverage which is refreshing, quite harmless, and which, notwithstanding the way in which it is prepared, can, after only a short residence in the country, be readily distinguished from hot water.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

These Better Times.

"Does it ever occur to you," said a cash-bookkeeping man to his friend, "how much more you are getting for your money now than when we began on $15 a week, twelve or thirteen years ago?

"Look at it. You had to dress then pretty nearly as well as you do now. I will venture to say you couldn't get a pair of trousers then that suited you for less than $10 or $15; you get the same thing now for $8 to $10, and you can get for $5 trousers that would have cost at least $10 then. The suit you had to pay $40 to $50 for then costs you $30 to-day.

"You can buy all the New York papers—if you are a newspaper man and read news wholesale—for twelve or fourteen cents and the bundle left nothing of a quarter then.

"As for books—well, there weren't any books that cost less than $1 in 1872, and now a dollar bill covers a fairish library.

"Just look at the way good ready-made shoes have come down in price, and as for shirts and good underclothing, you ought to find out what they cost 'before the panic.'

"Well," rejoined the non-cash-bookkeeping man, who promptly gave up these conundrums in price, "what I want to know is what becomes of the money I am unconsciously saving?"

"You had better go home and look around and try and remember how bare houses were before 1876 brought in art decoration, for one thing; and for another, notice that you see ten dresscoats where there was one a dozen years ago. You are living better for the same money, my boy. That is all."—[Philadelphia Press.

CORN-SHUCKING.

A Pen Picture of the Great Rural Pastime.

On Wednesday, by invitation, we attended a big corn-shucking at J. B. Alford's.

When we arrived at Mr. Alford's we found about fifty or sixty of the neighbors and their "hands" surrounding immense piles of corn, and the shucks and ears were flying in every direction. We took a turn at the pile, and our hands and wrists are sore yet from the unusual exercise.

Gathered around the pile were farmers, negroes, a justice of the peace, a lawyer, a merchant, an editor and a physician. Mr. Alford made about 15,000 bushels of corn, besides a full crop of cotton, etc. Very few farmers are as successful as he. His farm is self-sustaining, and he always has corn to sell.

Mrs. Alford and her accomplished daughters had a grand feast provided for the shuckers at noon, and while the tables didn't groan under the weight of edibles, as the stereotype writers would say, it was a fact that they were crowded with everything in the way of good victuals to be had, cooked in the best style, and our generous host and hostess did everything in their power to make everybody eat hearty and enjoy themselves, in which laudable undertaking they succeeded.

There was old ham, the sort that makes red gravy, and fresh pork and turnips and cabbage and potatoes and chickens and chick pie and oysters and sardines and cheese and pies and pound-cake and pickles and preserves, world without end.

When we left at 3 P. M. constant accessions were being made to the shucking brigade, commanded by Major Shelton, and the work went bravely on. It was thought that the corn would all be shucked by 12 at night.

Mr. Alford's family is remarkable. He has eight children, we believe, and not a single member of the family have ever used tobacco in any form, and they are all healthy and fine-looking, from the father and mother down to the youngest child.—[Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.

SOME LION AND TIGER STORIES.

Good Reading for the Boys of the Household.

Herr Driesbach's life was full of remarkable incidents and he frequently took pleasure in relating events of his life. The following is in his own words:

"I was exhibiting in the city of Baltimore. We were playing a piece in which one of my tigers was to suddenly leap from above me, as if to kill me. After it would jump on me we would roll around on the floor, to all appearances engaged in mortal combat.

"The theatre in which we were playing had a large pit, and it was filled almost to suffocation that evening with boys and men. This time the tiger jumped over my head and was flying for the pit when I caught him by the tail and hauled him back.

"I needn't tell you that standing room was made mighty quick in that pit when they saw the animal coming. They rushed out pell-mell, yelling and screaming for me to hold on to him."

When Edwin Forrest was playing at the old Bowery Theatre in New York City, his piece was followed by an exhibition of lions by their trainer, Herr Driesbach.

During their stay there Forrest remarked one day that he had never experienced the emotion caused by fright—that he was never scared in his life.

Driesbach heard the remark and one evening took Forrest home with him. They entered a house and after passing through long and devious dark passages, Driesbach opened a door and said:

"This way, Mr. Forrest."

As Forrest entered the door was slammed behind him. Forrest felt something touch his leg in the darkness and reaching down his hand touched what he thought was a cat's back, which he gently stroked. A rasping growl greeted the motion and he saw two fiery eyeballs glaring at him.

"Are you afraid, Mr. Forrest?" asked the lion-tamer, who was invisible in the darkness.

Forrest replied, "Not a bit," when the lion-tamer said something and the growl deepened and the back began to arch. Forrest held out for a few minutes, when he exclaimed:

"Now let me out, you scoundrel, or I'll break every bone in your body."

The Lion King kept him there and he did not dare to move a finger, while the lion kept rubbing against his leg.

Forrest finally promised a champagne supper if Driesbach would let him out, which was done and the bet was immediately paid.

The Lion King was to some extent a practical joker.

On one occasion when he was exhibiting in New York, he had entered a den of animals, and was going through the customary performance one Saturday night when he was suddenly surprised on his back and a large Brazilian tiger was on his throat and the other animals were wildly dashing about the cage.

Driesbach's voice was heard calling for aid in a hoarse manner. The audience became excited and women shrieked. Several keepers ran to the prostrate lion-tamer's aid, and he was dragged from the cage.

He came from behind the cage with his face and tights covered with crimson liquid like blood. He was hastily taken upstairs where a physician, who was conveniently near, examined him and said that although seriously injured, the lion-tamer would live.

The next day Driesbach appeared on the streets with his face covered with strips of court plaster and his arm in a sling. His friends were greatly excited over his escape, but their sympathy turned to disgust when they learned that the sore on the lion-tamer's face had been squeezed from a sponge filled with rose pink, and that the affair was an advertising dodge arranged by the management of the menagerie.

While traveling along the Ohio River one season Herr Driesbach was wanted in Cincinnati to give an exhibition at the old Wood's Theatre.

He was showing in Zanesville when he received a flattering offer by telegraph, and he accepted. Hastily caging a tiger in an ordinary store box he proceeded to the Ohio River and started for Cincinnati by boat.

He registered himself as Herr Driesbach and the tiger as "Colonel Alexander."

No one save the captain of the boat knew who "Colonel Alexander" was, although he was assigned to Driesbach's room in the boat.

After the boat put off, the passengers became jolly from frequent centre shots on a black bottle. It was decided to visit Driesbach's room and ascertain if he had anything good. The lion-tamer assented, and taking his companions thither opened the door for them. A bottle was found, and Driesbach excused himself to get a pitcher of water.

The tiger was not visible when the crowd entered the room, having crawled under a bunk to which he was chained, as his tamer had removed him from the store box.

Presently those inside the room heard a scratching and growling and "Colonel Alexander" emerged from under the bunk and prepared to leap. The crowd rushed headlong for the door, through which they scrambled in their hurry to leave the room.

Driesbach met them outside and laughed heartily at their fright, and taking the tiger's chain led him around the boat for passengers to fondle.

The World What We Make It.

More than half the troubles in this world are imaginary. The real mountains we must cross are not many.

The most of us are like the little girl who sat crying on the floor. After a while she stopped and seemed buried in thought. Looking up suddenly she said:

"Mamma, what was I crying about?"

"Because I wouldn't let you go down town."

"Oh, yes!" and she set up another howl.

So we older babes busy ourselves about the merest trifles, and get into complaining habits, about half the time forgetting exactly what it is we are so upset about, yet going right on in the same melancholy mood.

It is all nonsense. The world is what we make it. If we want to be miserable we can be, and we can find plenty of company, but if we want the sunshine we can always find it, for it fills all God's universe.

Marriage.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature to prohibit the marriage of girls under 16 and boys under 18 years old.

As a rule marriage should be deferred until the man and woman are matured, but early marriages are by no means ranked among the leading sins against society. More even can be said in favor of early marriages than can be said in favor of deferring that event indefinitely.

The idea that the young woman must wait until the young man has a competence or a fortune, and they must begin life with as much as their fathers or mothers accumulated during all their years, is a great mistake.

Marry for love and work for riches is a good motto.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

APPETIZERS.

Bill Nye on Taxidermy.

This name is from two Greek words, which signify "arrangement" and "skin," so that the ancient Greeks no doubt regarded taxidermy as the original skin-game of the period. Taxidermy did not flourish in America prior to the year 1828.

At that time an Englishman named Scudder established a museum and general repository for upholstered beasts.

Since then the art has advanced quite rapidly. To properly taxiderm requires a fine taste and a close study of the subject itself in life, akin to the requirements necessary in order to succeed as a sculptor. I have seen taxidermed animals that would not fool anybody.

I recall at this time especially a mountain lion, stuffed after death by a party who had not made the matter a subject of close study. This lion was represented in a crouching attitude, with open jaws and red gums.

As time passed on, and year succeeded year, this lion continued to crouch. His tail became less rampant and drooped like a hired man on a hot day. His gums became less fiery red, and his reddish skin hung over his bones in a loose and distraught manner, like an old buffalo robe thrown over the knees of a vinegary old maid.

Spiders spun their webs across his dull, white fangs. Mice made their nests in his abdominal cavity. His glass eye became hopelessly stabs-mused, and the moths left him baldheaded on the stomach.

He was a sad commentary on the extrem

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.
FRIDAY APRIL 1, 1887.

MOVING DAY is upon us, and as it comes on Friday, it will recall the old adage, unpleasantly no doubt to some, "A Friday flit a short sit," but better not wait for the next day, for, "A Saturday flit shorter yet."

THE New York *Sun* in its desperation to find some man to carry the banner in the next Democratic Presidential campaign, has searched the country far and wide, and at last found him on the Pacific coast. His name is Coleman.—Break the news gently to Grover.

The furniture workers of St. Louis are trying the circulation of petitions among their employers as a substitute for strikes in securing higher wages.—The scheme is at least worthy of a fair experiment. Even a just strike, like a just war, entails a certain amount of absolute loss and waste for which there is no return in kind.

ON Friday last a train of twelve cars heated by steam from the locomotive, was run from Portland, Maine, to Lake Maranacook, and back, a distance of 120 miles. The speed of the train was not retarded, and a temperature of 80° was maintained even in the rear car throughout the run. In the face of a parctical test like this, what can be the need for keeping a coal fire?

THE Czar now warbles the word war on his tongue morning, noon and night. He no doubt prefers the glory of a death amidst the clash of arms in a great international strife to assassination by means of a stealthy dynamite bomb. Any warlike move in that unessy country must be largely discounted, but if war once actually commences it is probable all Europe may be ablaze in less than a fortnight. The periodical dissolving and re-assembling of war clouds will not always continue and peace still reign.

AS EVIDENCES of the progress made in this country during the last century it can be said, ninety years ago there were no steamboats, but all travel was done by the slow and uncertain means of the slew and uncertain sailing vessel.—Sixty years ago there were no railroads. Fifty years ago there were no photographs. Forty years ago there was no electro-plating or telegraphs. Twenty years ago there were no telephones; and so a hundred and one other inventions adding to our comfort might be mentioned as products of the present generation.

THE cave-in that occurred at Plains, a small mining village three miles north of Wilkesbarre, on Sunday night, was a small earthquake, yet it might have been equally as perilous to those immediately concerned as though it had been a shock extending miles. The hill upon which the upper part of Plains is built has been literally undermined, and as the coal has extended in some places to within 100 feet of the surface, it could only be a question of time when the earth would settle down to fill the space caused by its removal. Several houses were badly wrecked by the cave-in, but no persons were injured. Another cave-in occurred at Pittston on Monday morning. These are only the forerunners of what will follow throughout the hard coal region and not unlikely to happen in soft coal sections. Much of Pennsylvania's surface will be undermined during the next two decades, and cave-ins will become so frequent as not to attract much attention, yet it will make people cautious about building or living in houses directly over coal mines.

CONTESTS of all kinds for superiority whether it be for speed, strength, endurance, intellectual acumen, or feats of daring always have had and always will have a peculiar interest for the curious people inhabiting this mundane sphere. The late contest between the two American yachts, the Coronet and Dauntless, which closed on Sunday with victory for the former, has been watched with considerable interest. One of the interesting features of the race is due to the fact that they left the New York harbor on the 12th of March—the stormy, blustry month of the year, when there could be no probability of avoiding dangerous gales—and set sail for Queenstown, Ireland, the Coronet making the tour across the Atlantic in 14 days and 19 hours, the Dauntless coming in shortly afterwards. The whole distance sailed by the Coronet is 2,934 miles. In view of the weather, the record is considered a remarkably good one for a sailing vessel, and now it is in order for England or any other haughty country to have the wind knocked out of her sails by challenging the Coronet to a contest.

THE bill in the House at Harrisburg proposing county uniformity in school books, has both commendable and objectionable features. On the whole it is probably just as well to leave the law stand as it is, and let the directors of each district decide what books they will have and when a change is desirable. To regulate it by counties will open the way for on endless amount of "boodle" to be expended by publishing houses for the adoption of their respective books. County uniformity considered in the abstract and so far as it would save to families moving from one township to another the expense of purchasing new books, providing they do not cross the county line, is advisable. But in some sections of every county the moving that is done, governed by the industrial pursuits of the section, extends across the county line, and in such instances the bill would be of no benefit. On an average about one-fourth of the moving that changes the residence in the township also changes it in the county, so that it would seem if a group of townships and boroughs whose business relations cause an interchange of population would adopt a uniform series of text books, the demands of the bill would be better conserved than by county uniformity.

THE cuckoos who set out to embarrass the Federal Administration and to embarrass business by predictions of a monetary crisis, growing out of the failure to reduce taxation, have abandoned their task. It is certain that the power to relieve any stringency which the Government undoubtedly possesses will operate to prevent any stringency.

A BILL was introduced in Pennsylvania Legislature last Friday to prevent the solicitation of free gifts from candidates for county, city or borough offices. There is a pertinence in this bill that most candidates will readily recognize. As soon as a man becomes a candidate he it for an office of little or great importance, he is at once considered a fit object to be approached by all kinds of institutions and organizations that go a-begging for a donation. If he fails to give liberally the influence of the organization will be exerted against him, and in nine cases out of ten if he does contribute to each one as they think he ought, he brings financial ruin and distress upon himself and family. This is one reason why none but the rich, except in rare instances, can successfully compete for official honors. It drives merit and ability away from the foreground and makes "boodle" the chief weapon of warfare. Reform is badly needed in methods of electioneering for small as well as large offices, and whether it comes by statute or by the common consent of the people, it will be heartily welcomed by all honest voters and honest candidates.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY has called a convention of the Knights of Labor to meet in Harrisburg on the 7th inst., to consider and decide upon the comparative merits of the several bills sent him for his endorsement on the labor question. This move on the part of Mr. Powderly will meet with the approval of every well-meaning member of the order. In his call he simply suggests that the Convention take measures for pressing the claims of the most important bills, such as refer to the store order system, or mining and the mine ventilation laws of the State, but adds that the members of the convention can decide in their wisdom what is best to do. This plan will bring together representatives from all parts of the State and the labor interests at large can thus be consulted and legislation that might prove beneficial to one locality but be detrimental to another can be avoided. That which will advance the general welfare of the laboring classes is what is needed, and Mr. Powderly has again shown his characteristic good judgment by giving the different members of the order this opportunity to represent the industrial interests of their respective localities.

EVERY week Ireland sees the Tory power of England waning, and while it is yet sufficiently strong to oppress and worry the inhabitants of Irish soil, the day is not far distant when that power will be broken and harmless. Home rule advocates are rapidly increasing and with the influence and sympathy coming in from all directions to the Emerald Isle, the inference is that sooner or later Ireland's scepter will be wrested from the English throne, and be transplanted with its native shamrock. The Tory Government recognizes this tendency against its usurped power, and attempts to force coercion and have a "Crimes Bill" passed for Ireland, with the hope of checking the power that will some day rise in its might and free itself from the tyranny of its unnatural and cruel guardian. It is admitted that Ireland is just now unusually free from crime, hence the uncalled-for measure, except as a pretext for more coercive legislation. The outcome of this bill now pending in Parliament, will be watched with interest on this side the Atlantic. The Government has all the votes necessary to effect its passage, but the moral effect of a vigorous and determined opposition waged by a union of Irish with some of the best of English statesmen, will be disastrous finally to the policy of the Tories. Whatever the immediate outcome the final result must be Ireland's triumph.

SHERMAN is on his Southern tour and Blaine has gone on a Western trip, Allison will probably go east, while Ingalls, Edmunds, Cameron and a whole host of other possible dark horses have not yet been heard from. At the present rate the next Republican National convention will have an abundance of candidates to choose from. That the Presidential bee is humming loudly and incessantly in Sherman's bonnet, can no longer be doubted. His speeches in the South contrast strangely with his usual campaign speeches in the North; but it is a forlorn hope for the aspiring Senator to think he can palaver and win over with his honeyed words the people he has so often designated with harsh and bitter terms. His attempt to place all the sins of omission of the Forty-ninth Congress at the door of the Democratic party is both weak and dishonest. His recent talk on the Labor question is the same ridiculous rehash of unfounded statements indulged in by Republican leaders for the last fifteen years, namely; join and vote with the Republican party and all will be well. So infatuated has he become with the desire to reach the White House that he is ready to promise anything or claim boon-companionship with anybody for the sake of a popular boom. The soldiers in gray who a short time ago were fiends incarnate, have at once been transformed into the rarest specimens of honesty and patriotism.—The laboring class, who never before were worthy of notice by his great mind, are now the special objects of his commiseration and cause him many sleepless nights—for fear he'll not get their votes. Blaine seems to be on a still hunt and maintains a perfect reticence on political matters. If the subject is mentioned he falls back on that ever-fertile topic of conversation, the weather. He keeps his eye on Sherman, however, and is no doubt laying wires to trip up the Ohio Senator in the course of another year.—Well, the busier they are kept watching each other and breaking up their party into factions, the easier it will be for a united Democracy to overthrow them in 1888.

Figures of the Appropriations.

The advantage of having a few honest careful men on the committee on appropriations of the House, and an honest Executive besides, is made very apparent by a little study of the history of the regular appropriation bills during the session of Congress just closed. The departments in furnishing estimates always ask for money enough to provide for all possible contingencies, with a liberal margin to spare. Unless members of the appropriations committee in one house or the other are thoroughly conversant with the actual needs of the various departments, appropriations are likely to be of the most liberal character.

The estimates for 1888 for the expenditures of the government outside of the interest on the public debt and payments into the sinking fund reached the sum of $276,976,872. The House committee pruned this aggregate down to $245,589,759. The House advanced the amount about $5,500,000, still leaving it a round $25,000,000 below the estimates. As soon as the bills were messaged to the Senate and referred to the appropriate committees, however, the process of inflation was adopted. The bills as reported from the Senate committees called for $281,418,427, or nearly five millions more than the liberal department estimates. As if this extravagance were not enough, the Senate bettered its committee's demands to the tune of nearly five millions more, the bills, as they finally came from the Senate, calling for nearly ten millions more than the departments had asked for, and thirty-five millions more than the House had allowed.

Two of the bills failed entirely, the river and harbor bill calling for something over nine millions not being signed by the President, and the general deficiency bill calling for four and a quarter millions not reaching him until after adjournment. The loss of these two bills, with the reductions insisted on in conference committee, reduced the total amount called for by the appropriation bills which became laws to $243,568,630, or about the amount reported from the House committees.

It is easy to see from these figures who are the economists among the Washington statesmen at present. Had the Senate had its way there would not only have been no surplus to apply to the payment of bonds, but new taxes would soon have become necessary.—*Philad'a. Times.*

THE thick-and-thin friends of Blaine profess to regard John Sherman's southern tour with a great deal of complacency. They seem to think that Sherman will not stand in the way of their hero if he should really want the Presidential nomination. But the casual remark of Mr. Wharton Barker, an original Blaine man, that "Blaine cannot be elected and John Sherman can," has caused a great fluttering in the camp of the Maine statesman. Mr. H. C. Parsons, of West Virginia, one of Blaine's old cronies, has been favoring the public with an extensive interview anent Mr. Wharton Barker's brief remark. Mr. Parsons goes over a great deal of ancient political history in order to show that Blaine is the strongest man that the Republicans could nominate, but he does not appear to be very confident that the Republican party will ever be restored to power. He says "the relations of Blaine to his party are somewhat similar to those of Clay to the Whig party, and of Tilden to the Democratic party, after defeat." Just so. Clay ran for the Presidency in 1824 as one of the candidates of the Republican party, (as the Democratic party was then called,) and in 1832 as the candidate of the National Republican party against Andrew Jackson, and was the nominee of the Whig party in 1844; but he never got another nomination, although he expected to be nominated in 1848 and in 1852. Tilden was nominated by his party once and was—elected. He was not nominated again, though he cherished a belief in 1880 that his party would nominate him by acclamation.—There is nothing in this record to comfort Mr. Parsons with the hope of another nomination for Blaine. The next Republican candidate for the Presidency will live beyond the Alleghenies, and his name will probably be—John Sherman.—*Phila. Record.*

Give the Law a Chance.

It ought to occur to every man who thinks for himself that the time to pass judgment upon the merits or demerits of the Inter-State Commerce law is after it has gone into operation, when experience will furnish ground for opinion. There is none now, consequently railway men themselves differ in their view of the results. The unfavorable discussion of the measure does not enlighten anybody and it is causing fear in a good many.

The assertion that the changes made in the schedules in anticipation of the law will destroy some branches of traffic, goes upon the assumption that railway managers are deliberately planning the ruin of their business. Nothing could be more absurd, for the reductions in rates since the flush times, to save the business, which have often been referred to as among the wonders of the last two decades, show that however greedy and grasping corporations may be, they never do such a foolish thing as to kill the goose that lays the golden egg for them.

There undoubtedly will be difficulties and vexations at the outset, but it is not reasonable to suppose that the men chiefly interested in the vast mercantile and carrying trade of this country will make a wreck of it in attempting to readjust it to the requirements of the new law.

Let the law go into effect and the judgment be upon defects which experience may prove to exist, and not raise unnecessary fears by pointing out mischiefs which exist only in theory.—*Pittsburg Times.*

The Call for the Passes.

Not until the railway companies began to call in the passes was there any adequate conception, outside of the offices from which they were issued, of the number of them, as a Georgia railway official says 5,000 persons travel on passes in that State, and of the delight with which they were received. The pass was an added luxury to travel, and therefore the rich man sought to go free as earnestly as the poor one. With a pass in the pocket, scenery was more beautiful, company was more enjoyable, the recreation was more sweet. There was in it that something which makes the stolen melon more toothsome to the boy. Perhaps it was the consciousness of getting something for nothing, the hope of which attracts multitudes to the centers of speculation. Perhaps it was the satisfaction of feeling that getting a pass was getting ahead of the soulless corporations. Whatever it was, it was nice. That is evident from the reluctance with which the passes were given up. The reluctance has found expression in prose and poetry, in waggery and wrath. A collection of the newspaper waifs on the subject would make the most readable part of the literature of the Inter-State Commerce law.

THE Washington *Star* says: Judge Thurman, of Ohio, belongs to the school of statesmen who are prime favorites with inquiring newspaper men. He does not try to be funny, or cock his head on one side and assume an air of mystery, or utter oracular riddles, or declare point blank that he will not be interviewed; but he declares that he is not after an office.

Southern Lands for Northern Settlers.

Instances of people who are land-poor are not uncommon even in the more densely populated States of the North, but in the South, where the population is largely rural, and great estates have survived in families from slavery times, this economic evil is one that operates as a great drawback to the progress and prosperity of all the States. "Everybody here is land poor," says a leading paper of Mississippi. The State has an area of more than 30,000,000 acres. Of these only a few more than 5,000,000 were in cultivation in 1880, and more than 10,000,000 acres were "unimproved farm land." Just half the area of the State, in other words was classified as "farm land," and just one-third of this was then in cultivation. This we presume is true to a greater or less extent in all the Southern States. The average size of farms in four Northern States is 93 acres in Pennsylvania, 99 in Ohio and New York, and 105 in Indiana. In Tennessee it is 125, Alabama, 139, in Georgia, 188, and in Mississippi, 156.—But there has been a marked decrease in the size of farms in these and other Southern States since the civil war.—Thus, in 1860 it was 270 acres to the farm in Mississippi, 430 in Georgia, 346 in Alabama, and 251 in Tennessee. In Texas the average has fallen from 591 acres in 1860 to 208 in 1880. This marks the subdivision of the large plantations among small farmers in all the Southern States.

But the progress made does not satisfy the more go-ahead of the Southern people. The *State Ledger*, a Democratic weekly paper published at Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, proposed some time ago, that the men in every county in that State who own each 500 acres or more of land should hold a public meeting, and that every land owner should give a blank deed to the State agent of immigration for 50 or more acres, to be made out and presented to any man with a family who will go and settle on it.—The settler shall become an absolute owner after a certain period of settlement. He may even sell or give the land to any other man with a family who will settle on it; but if some family do not settle on it within a given period, and after that do not occupy it for a given period, it shall revert to the donor. This proposition has been discussed and approved by several of the leading papers in Mississippi, the Vicksburg *Herald* in particular, and is likely to be adopted. If successful in Mississippi, it is easy to see it will be adopted by other Southern States. As fertile lands as there are in the Union can now be had in the cotton States at a merely nominal price, and as the best of the Western lands are taken up, a great movement will set in one of these days toward the South. There has been a quiet drift in that direction, increasing year by year, since the war began.

Banished Bugaboos.

Four bugaboos that have done duty in frightening voters in the last three Presidential campaigns will have no effect in the elections of next year. The resistless logic of events has retired them to the limbo of spooks that have been "found out," and have therefore no scare left in them.

These banished bugaboos were all of Republican manufacture and manipulation. The first was intended to deter citizens from voting for a change in the direction of the Government, by exciting fears that the negroes of the South would be re-enslaved, or at least oppressed, if the party so long in power were obliged to give an account of its stewardship.—The second—a twin spook—frightened timid voters with an alarm of "rebel supremacy." The third, which operated to defeat Gen. Hancock, was the old familiar "tariff scare," so long relied on by the Republican managers for emergencies. And the fourth, a sort of combination bugaboo, made up of parts of the others, did duty in the last campaign in attempting to deter voters from going against Mr. Blaine on the ground that the Democrats cannot be trusted—that business ruin and general chaos would surely follow a Democratic victory.

All the assumptions upon which these scarecrows were constructed are now what Hosea Bigelow calls "exploded ideas." Even John Sherman finds the negroes safe, and the South prosperous and "patriotic." The people of New York, the greatest manufacturing as well as commercial city in the country, last fall supported three "Free-Traders" for Mayor; and while both parties agree that the war tariff must be reduced, one of them will not and the other apparently cannot reduce it. As for the fourth scare, two years of Democratic rule have dissipated that. The country is seen of all men to be more prosperous than it was before, and quite as peaceful and happy. If no other good result had followed the change, it has shown that it doesn't make much difference "which party is in power," and demonstrated again that a government of the people is safe in the hands of any majority of the people.

But with the disapperrance of these bugaboos, what shall be the issue of the campaign? That is still an open question.—*N. Y. World.*

Imprisoned for Integrity.

DUBLIN, Mar. 29.—After Rev. Father Ryan had to day refused in court to tell what he knew about the "trusteeing of rents," in his parish, he was condemned to prison, though the multitude on the streets cheered him for his loyalty to parishioners. Father Slattery was also summoned by Judge Boyd to give similar information to that demanded of Father Ryan. He likewise refused, and was also ordered to prison. Both priests were removed to jail in a cab. The people hooted and jeered the police in attendance on the cab, and for awhile refused to allow it to proceed. A disturbance ensued, and the police, who were mounted, rode with drawn swords upon the crowd and cleared a lane for the cab. Mr. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, also followed the prisoners to the jail. He, with the Lord Mayor and Archbishop Croke, rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage. The mob threatened the police along the whole route, and at times the scene was most exciting.

A New York contemporary alluding the Bartholdi statue says the best view of it is obtained by passengers on Pennsylvania railaoad trains as they round the curve in the cut at Jersey City Heights, in the early twilight. The goddess dominates the scene. The light seems to float in the air, as if searching for the coming shadows of the night. It is a sight to enwrap in one's memory, to be released when trouble beglooms the mind. Then the light may shine thro' tears and create a rainbow span of hope.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

THE State Legislature will probably not adjourn before the latter part of May, and may run into June, as its business is decidedly behindhand.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Fred Bane, aged 17, committed suicide on Wednesday, at his stepfather's house in Philadelphia.

—The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will meet in Clearfield, this year, July 5—7.

—A terrible storm of hail and wind visited Ackworth, Ga., on Monday evening. Two dwellings were demolished.

—Benjamin Shurtleff, of Chicago, recently sold a piece of land in that city for $135,000, which he bought in 1839 for $800.

—The Berks county court last week granted 200 licenses to sell liquor in Reading, and about 250 in other parts of the county.

—Two skeletons—a woman's and a child's—were found in Philadelphia in a concealed receptacle in a house which was being torn down.

—During a recent snow blockade of the railroads near Fort Benton, Montana, flour sold in that city at $10 a sack, coal at $50 a ton, and wood at $20 per cord.

—While firing at a target with a Winchester rifle, at Cincinnati, yesterday, Lizzie Miller accidently shot and fatally injured her brother Cornelius, aged 13.

—Among the rich of Japan it takes three weeks to perform a marriage ceremony, and the would-be groom is kept under guard for fear he will get discouraged and back out.

—Edward Steininger, of Egypt, Lehigh county, aged 60 years, committed suicide Saturday by hanging. He had been made melancholy by losses through indorsements.

—A fight took place between shepherds and cowboys, near Grant's station, Arizona, recently, in which one herder was killed, one mortally wounded, and three others slightly hurt.

—The contract for building the new jail at Indiana, Pa., has been awarded to John S. Hastings, of that place, the contract price being $50,793.73, which also includes some repairs to the court house.

—There is a young woman in Dakota who is successfully working a 160 acre farm, and she declares that she could work one twice as large if the men who want to marry her would stop bothering her.

—Joshua Greenland, a citizen of Huntingdon, died on Sunday. Although seventy-nine years of age, grief for the death of his daughter—Mrs. J. Simpson Africa—which occurred last November, hastened his death.

—J. W. Johnson & Miller, Shelbyville, Ill., reproved his son Jerome for some misdemeanor, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and shot his father, inflicting a serious wound. The young man was arrested and locked up.

—The Tremont hotel, at Wabash, Ind., was burned completely down on Saturday morning. There were a number of narrow escapes by the inmates, all egress from the second and third stories being cut off except by ladders.

—The large planing mill owned and operated by Gamble, White & Co., one mile below Renova, Clinton county, together with a large quantity of worked lumber, was burned on last Sunday morning. The loss will reach $20,000.

—The carpenters of Chicago are preparing to enforce their demand for 8 hours per day, and 35 cents per hour, on and after April 4. It is thought that within a week a consolidation of all the building trades, with that end in view, will be effected.

—A New York dealer in seeds says his firm has at the present time locked up in the vaults of the Mercantile Deposit Company 400 pounds of snowball cauliflower seeds worth $80 a pound. This seed is valuable because it is so very hard to get.

—W. S. Bartlett, of Clinton, N. Y., president of the Rome and Clinton railroad ever since its organization, and who occupied other important official positions, committed suicide by hanging, on last Tuesday. He has suffered from softening of the brain.

—A Senator in the New Jersey Legislature in opposing a marriage license bill for States, said the other day in debate that if the bill passed Camden clergymen would lose $10,000 a year, as they had united 2,700 Philadelphians during the past 12 months.

—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, fell down an elevator shaft at the custom house at St. Louis, on Wednesday, and was instantly killed. Although it was at first supposed to be accidental, a letter found on his person shows it to have been premeditated.

—Among the bills passed second reading in the Senate, on Tuesday, was that allowing railroad companies which have expended $500,000 in the construction of lines, to abandon sections and complete others, supposed to have reference to the South Pennsylvania Railroad company.

—In the President's mail on Wednesday at Washington, was a letter postmarked Brooklyn, N. Y., containing a $500 gold certificate and a note saying: "The money is for Custom House duty." It was sent to the Treasury Department and placed to the credit of "Conscience."

—Seven years ago Henry Whittaker, of Syracuse, N. Y., was divorced from his wife, the mother of five children. He then married a widow, who had seven children by him. She died, and Whittaker entered into correspondence with his first wife, who was in England, effected a reconciliation, brought her over here, and married her again.

—By agreement of counsel for the Commonwealth and the prisoner, the jury in the case of Frank Kerner, the religious monomaniac on trial at Reading the latter part of last week for the brutal murder of his wife, returned a verdict Saturday, of murder in the second degree. Sentence was deferred. The maximum penalty is twelve years' imprisonment.

—At the close of a prayer meeting in one of Troy's churches recently a lady who had reached the vestibule on her way out, missed one of her rubber overshoes. She went back and searched for it. Several friends assisted. The overshoe could not be found. As the search was about to be abandoned the lady made the discovery that she had put both rubbers on one foot, one over the other.

—The horses in the mountain camps of California are in winner provided with snow shoes. The Nevada City *Transcript* thus describes these shoes: "To make one of the shoes you first take a piece of rubber belting about 12 inches in diameter. Fasten to one side of it a steel plate so perforated that the calks of the horse's usual shoe will fit in it. Then by a clamp fasten one of these with the rubber side down securely to each foot of the animal."

—In the assembly at Madison Wis., 26th ult., a discussion took place on a bill requiring railway companies to furnish annual passes, good in Wisconsin, to all members of the legislature, elective state officers and members of the courts of record. It was amended prohibiting railway companies from granting trip passes on the request of members of the legislature to friends of the latter, and then, after a sharp debate, the bill was passed by a vote of 49 to 33.

—The change in freight rates made necessary by the inter-State commerce law will interrupt California wool in Boston. The highest freight rate paid within the last 10 years was $275 per 100 pounds. From that point rates fell until this year, when the price was 62½ cents. Dispatches from California state agents of the different lines of railroads have announced that after April 5th the rate will be $5 40. This will make it practically impossible for dealers to handle California wool in Boston at ruling prices.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY — On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidney and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. It **enriches and purifies the blood,** stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For **Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy,** etc., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ONLY $20.
This Style Philadelphia Singer.

Other companies charge from $40 to $60. A complete set of attachments with each machine. Also Johnson Buffler, Johnson Tucker, and box of Four Hemmers and a Binder. **15 DAYS' TRIAL** in your own house before you pay one cent. Every machine **WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS.** Send for Circular.

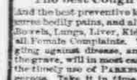
C. A. WOOD COMPANY,
17 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.
Remunerative employment offered energetic and reliable men. *Address,*
Security Mutual Benefit Society,
233 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 26, '86-3 m.

Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.
Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction. Eight resident teachers. Furnished room, board, light, and tuition in regular course
$200 PER YEAR.
Special advantages in Art and Music. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue, apply to Rev. T. R. EWING, D. D., Principal.
July 23, 1886.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,
Toledo Grades Unrivalled. For samples, quotations and information, address
S. W. FLOWER & CO. Toledo, Ohio.

FARMERS
BASE THEIR VALUATIONS OF FERTILIZERS
Upon the actual results obtained from their use. An application of
BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE
TO
WHEAT AND GRASS, CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT and all VEGETABLES,
is universally followed by large and satisfactory crops.
BAUGH'S RAW BONE MANURES
have a national reputation. As **active** and **permanent Manures** for **all Crops,** they have no superiors. They are adapted to **drilling,** being fine and uniform in condition.
If your dealer has none of our goods on hand, send your orders direct to us.
For Circulars, Prices, etc., address
BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers and Importers,
20 South Delaware Ave., PHILA., PA.
ESTABLISHED 1855.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing baldness. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.
PARKER'S TONIC
The best Cough Cure you can use.
And the best preventive known for Consumption. It arrests bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS
The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hinders corns when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED.
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND ADVANCE PAID. Apply at once stating Ex. (Refer to this paper. CHAS. BROS. Rochester, N. Y.
Feb. 25, 2m.

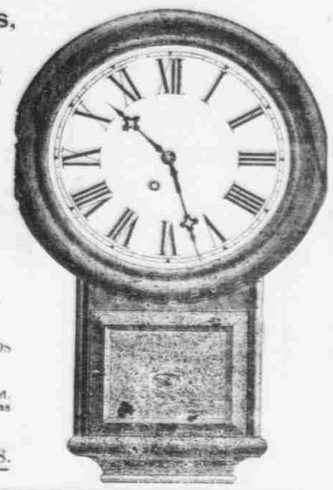
AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. Sells quick. Sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

BARBER SHOP.
The undersigned invites the citizens of Ebensburg, and public generally to call at his shop on Centre St., Ebensburg, Pa., opposite the Mountain House saloon), where he will be found ready to accomodate them with a clean shave or a hair cut on short notice.
By keeping everything neat and tidy about my shop I expect to merit a liberal share of patronage.
March 11, '87. PETER WILHELM.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county in the matter of the first and final account of Joshua Aurandt, executor of last will and testament of William Tilley, deceased:
Having been appointed by said Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on Monday, the 18 day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to discharge the duties of said appointment when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
DONALD E. DUFFON,
Ebensburg, Pa., Mch. 25, 3t. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.
Estate of Mary Jane Troxell, deceased.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned in the estate of Mary J. Troxell, late of Gallitzin borough, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
JOHN J. TROXELL,
T. S. TROXELL,
Gallitzin, March 4, 1887. Administrators.

CARL RIVINIUS
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—:
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford
WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.



LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.
☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ☜
CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
Best In The World

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced.
BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All rifles from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $10.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.
Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

R. L. JOHNSTON, H. J. BUCK, D. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Money Received on Depsit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

1794. 1883.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 9, 1882.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Office on Centre street, next door to Post Office.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

FARM FOR SALE!
A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county about five miles from Ebensburg and two and one-half miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of James Kaylor, W. S. Buck, and others containing
ABOUT 100 ACRES,
Having thereon erected a fine BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, large barn and all necessary out buildings. The farm is in a fine condition, buildings all in good order and it will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars call on the undersigned on the premises.
June 4 1886. M. L. DRISCOLL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Patrick B. Smith, deceased.
Letters of administration cum testamento annexo having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
JOHN F. SMITH, Adm'r C. T. A.,
Munster Twp., Jan. 21, 1887 -6t.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
Opposite Mountain House, in Lloyd's Building.
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.
THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

FOR SALE.
A valuable Hotel property known as the Blair House, situated in the West ward of Ebensburg, Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN A. BLAIR.
—Ebensburg, May 17, 1886.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet 10c.

CHEAPEST and BEST. Prices Reduced
HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES!
Over 2,000 pages. *Fully Illustrated.* Agts wanted Circulars free. A. J. Holman & Co., Phila.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Maley, Sr., late of Barr township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to
MICHAEL DOWNY,
Adm'r of Peter Maley, dec'd.
Barr twp., Dec. 17th, 1886.-6t.

COLEMAN
Business
COLLEGE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
Occupies three Buildings. Largest and Best. More positions for graduates than all other school's combined. Life Scholarship, $60. Write for circulars. COLEMAN, PALMS & CO., Proprietors.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. G. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
LORETTO, PA.
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 25th, 1886, tf.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D. Pronounces it
SUPERB
reliable persons. Remember this is a staple article and you may depend on getting VERY SALEABLE
Illustrated circular, Address
W. S. THOMPSON, Pres. Am. Pharm. Association,
Washington D. C. Some choice localities reserved for persons with capital.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.
Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A positive cure.
CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE
EASY TO USE PRICE 50 CENTS
Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA,
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS

Carriage Making in all its Branches.
Painting, Trimming
and REPAIRING of all kinds done on the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - APRIL 1, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Our country schools are closing.

—Dont fail to examine Barkers' Stock of clothing.

—All kinds Job printing neatly done at the FREEMAN office.

—Edward McGlade, of Portage, was visiting the town on Monday.

—Mr. Frank McPike, of Pittsburg, payed town a visit this week. Come again.

—You can buy hats, boots, shoes and rubbers, at cost, now, at C. T. Roberts' variety store.

—Rupture instantly relieved by the use of the celebrated Fry Truss. For sale at Davison's drug store.

—W. A. R. Little and Joseph Hogue, Esqs., both of Allegheny township, were to be seen on our streets on Wednesday.

—A man named Eberly, of Myersdale, Somerset county, was robbed of $1,950 in the depot at Council Bluffs, Iowa, recently.

—Mr. Max Morehead, a Pittsburg ironmaster has commenced the erection of a very fine cottage at Conemaugh Lake, near South Fork.

—On next Monday evening the city fathers will hold a special meeting for the purpose of determining what is to be done as to the paving of our streets.

—The auditors of Clearfield county made a clerical error of $2,774 in favor of Treasurer Troxell. Mr. Troxell discovered the error and had the matter corrected.

—James Myers and W. A. Connor, of Indiana, were sentenced to the Penitentiary on Saturday. They were leaders of a gang of robbers, counterfeiters, and incendiaries.

—Messrs. L. M. Woolf, Son & Thomas, the leading clothiers of Johnstown have something of interest to say to the people of Ebensburg in their advertisement in another column. Read it.

—A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature giving a condemned murderer the choice of death by the gallows, or sitting in a comfortable, easy chair and snuffing off this mortal coil by electricity.

—It is said that the first act of the interstate commissioners will be to order the removal from the smoking-cars of the tables used there for the benefit of euchre players, who, of course, cannot expect to pass on any railways.

—William Kimball and Patrick Brown shipped a car load of fine large draft horses from this place on Tuesday afternoon, to Boston, Mass. Mr. J. B. Deary, of the Mountain House, also sent a pair of matched hacks along.

—The name of M. D. Eberly as a candidate for County Commissioner appears among the announcements this week. Mr. Eberly is a well known and competent citizen and if nominated would perform the duties of the office with honesty and ability.

—Gentlemen and ladies intending to attend the Normal schools in Ebensburg during the coming summer will find a pleasant and convenient boarding house with Mr. P. B. Byrne, on the corner of High and Centre streets, Ebensburg, Pa. Terms, $3.00 per week.

—Washington county is greatly excited over the court house question. Burgettstown offers to contribute $100,000 toward the erection of a new building, provided it is built in that town, and Canonsburg comes up smiling with a donation and ground worth $150,000.

—The United States Supreme Court has decided that suicide by an insane person is equivalent to death by accident. As no sane person would commit suicide, this is a boon to insurance companies that may not take the risk of insanity into their calculations.

—A charter has been issued at the state department Harrisburg, for the Bellefonte Furnace company of Philadelphia; capital $2,000. The directors are John Reilly and Jesse P. Scott, of Philadelphia; Philip and Thomas Collins, of Ebensburg and J. King Monahan, of Hollidaysburg.

—People who have seen the stock of Clothing at Barkers' are surprised at their low prices.

—The card of Mr. Louis Roland, of the ward of Johnstown, as a candidate for County Auditor, will be found among the political announcements this week. We do not know Mr. Roland personally, but we are told that he is fully competent to perform the duties of the office, and that he would make an excellent official.

—Mr. Wm. Harrison Davis removed from the corner of Julian and Sample streets, in this place, on Wednesday last, to the corner of Centre and Crawford streets, where he will still continue to keep a boarding house. Parties who have heretofore stopped with him while in town, will find first class accommodations at his present location, the house being much larger and more convenient.

—John Knepper, a resident of Ransom, Pa., for many years a conspicuous character in Luzerne county, died on the 22d inst., aged 108 years, 1 month and 17 days. He was a native of Australia and fought in the army of that country against Napoleon I. in the years of 1797 and 1805. He came to this country when 40 years old and resided here most of the time.

—For all kinds of canned goods go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Samuel Kennedy, a stone mason, residing a short distance west of Port Royal, Juniata county, committed suicide Saturday afternoon, by hanging himself in a barn near his home. Before committing the deed he wrote a note, stating that he was in his right mind and had a note coming due on Monday which he was unable to meet, and for that reason he decided to commit suicide. He was aged about 60 years.

—The Huntingdon *Local News* says that William Donaldson, a young man, aged about 26 years, and a miner by occupation, was almost instantly killed at Powell's mines, near Dudley, Tuesday noon. A large mass of coal under which he was working became detached and fell, crushing his head into a shapeless mass. He was a married man, had one child and resided in Coalmont, Huntingdon county.

—Fire broke out at Indiana, Pa., on Monday in a butcher shop adjoining the Indiana House and before the flames could be stayed all the buildings in the row were burned. The row consisted of several small, one-story buildings which were owned by the estate of the late Charlotte C. Banks, mother of ex-Congressman Patton. The buildings were not worth much. It is hoped a business block will be erected on the site. The loss on contents and buildings is estimated at $2,000, all insured.

—W. Herman Maguire, son of Thomas A. Maguire, at one time a resident of this place and well known throughout this county, having been a resident also of Wilmore and Johnstown, and at one time Superintendant of Common Schools, was struck by a shifting engine at the crossing of the Pennsylvania and Fortieth street in Philadelphia on Monday. He was seriously injured and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital where died on Tuesday. He was about forty-one years of age and was engaged as a clerk at the Mantua Transfer Station of the Pennsylvania railroad.

"OLD TIME" CALICO AT CABLE & CO'S.

We are now offering the people of Altoona a New, Well-Made Print which we can recommend for Fastness of Color and Durability of Wear. They are the same quality and style that "Our Mothers" boast so much about. The Calico we used to get in 1854–56 and along there was no better than these goods. In fact, these are are a Reproductionof those Famous, Old-Time Prints. We are glad to be able to sell you this First–Class Goods at 7c. per yard, and in Wider Goods at 10c. per yard. It is Economy to buy these goods. You ought to see them, at least.

1402 Eleventh Ave. **WILLIAM F. GABLE & CO.** 1402 Eleventh Ave.

—For fresh fish go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Hon A. A. Barker, celebrated his 71st birthday on Wednesday last.

—Matthew Zahm, of this place, intends visiting Philadelphia next week.

—Boys suits cheaper at Barkers' this spring than anywhere else in the State.

—Mr. Daniel McGough, clerk to the County Commissioners, has been sick for several days, but we understand he is improving and will soon be out again.

—Mr. Edward Binder, a well known citizen of Carrolltown, died at his home at that place on Wednesday last, after an illness of several months. He was about fifty years of age.

—The following named persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Mr. Calvin Glunt, Mr. M. F. Kelley, Mr. John H. Doering, (2) Mr. Lewis Kane, Frederick Kinerman and Michael Bracken.

—Considerable excitement has been created in our town during the past week by parties leasing land around here for the purpose of testing for coal, but that does not compare to the excitement caused by the low prices at which Barkers Bro's are selling their new Stock of Clothing.

—The card of Mr. M. F. Kelly, of Gallitzin borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, appears among the political announcements this week. Martin is well qualified to perform the duties of the office, is a sterling Democrat, and if nominated would make an official that the Democracy might feel assured would perform his official duties with ability and credit.

—At a meeting of the Ebensburg Council on last Monday night, the following named officials were elected, Deputy Burgess, F. C. Lloyd; Street Commissioner, C. J. Owens; Water Superintendent, R. L. Thomas; Weighmaster, David Evans; Treasurer, Isaac Davis; Solicitor, Alvin Evans; Water Committee, M. D. Kittell, John Howell; Street Committee, F. C. Lloyd, Felix Ludwig!

—A gentleman of this place has recently received documents, etc, from a prominent gentleman of Harrisburg, with reference to a charter for a projected railroad into and through the Blacklick coal fields. The terminus of said road will probably be Cresson and Blairsville, or vicinity. There appears now to be an earnest and organized effort to accomplish so desirable and important an undertaking, involving the material interests of a large class of the citizens of our county, and which has already been delayed too long.

—Mrs. Hart Darragh, formerly a resident of this place, a daughter of Dr. D. T. Storm, deceased, who was a well known citizen of this county in his day, having filled the office of Prothonotary, and County Commissioner, at different periods, is busy at work painting a portrait of the late General U. S. Grant for Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, in which city Mrs. Darragh at present resides. The painting is to be presented to the Military Academy at West Point, and will no doubt be a credit to the fair artist and an honor to the noble philanthropist at whose expense the work is being done.

—An Eastern company propose, if sufficient land can be bought in the neighborhood of the Woolen Mill dam at the eastend of town, to put down a test well with a diamond drill, and if coal is found, to put down a shaft and begin operations. They have succeeded in securing very nearly enough land, and as the terms of the agreement require the payment or abandonment of the contract within eighteen months, we may expect to see the work of drilling go on as soon as the weather permits. Five dollars per acre is the amount offered for the coal right. It would waken Ebensburg up, if, in a year from now the lights of one hundred or more coke ovens would be seen about her suberbs.

—Our friend Robert Ferguson dropped in to see us on Monday last, and while here informed us that the story published last week about his losing sixty five dollars, by lending it to a supposed relative, was all a myth. A stranger named Brallier, was in the neighborhood and stopped with Mr. Ferguson for several days, and as near as could be ascertained, was a second cousin of Mrs. Ferguson. The time of his leaving was well known before he left, and he neither borrowed nor wanted to borrow any money from Mr. Ferguson. The story when published by us last week, was passing current in the neighborhood, but now it originated we cannot tell. We are glad however that it is not correct.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says: In our county court last Wednesday a defendant in a certain case swore that he had served a subpoena on a man to attend court as a witness on his case, and that he failed to appear. The defaulting witness was brought in on an attachment by the Sheriff. The witness, on being sworn to make true answers, said that no subpoena had been served on him to attend. As some one had committed perjury, Judge Dean directed the District Attorney to frame indictments against both the men in order to determine the guilt or innocence of the parties. The men gave bond for their appearance at the next court of quarter sessions to answer the charge of perjury.

—The Altoona *Tribune* is in a bad humor with Cambria county. Judge Johnston has just sent three of Altoona's most enterprising citizens for a term of seven years each to the Penitentiary for committing a burglary in Cambria county. The specimen of spleen to which we refer is from the Altoona *Tribune* of a recent issue, under the caption of "Demoralization in Cambria County," and says "that another murder has been committed in Cambria county is by no means surprising. When one who takes the life of his fellow mortal is deilberately set at liberty by the decision of twelve men who have sworn to judge according to the evidence, a premium is offered to murder. There is a good deal of demoralization in Cambria county just now, and it will probably grow worse before it gets better."

—The Johnstown *Tribune* on Tuesday says: "Two little boys—one aged nine years, the other about three—passed through this city on Day Express this forenoon bound from San Francisco to New York. The older boy had a tag on bearing directions as to his destination. The children have had some experience. It appears that recently their mother, the wife of an engineer on a railroad running into New York, eloped with another man and crossed the continent to San Francisco, taking the boys with them. Soon after their arrival at the Pacific Coast the woman and her paramour deserted the boys. The latter were then taken charge of by the authorities and furnished with transportation back to New York. The name of the boys was not learned. They will be met in New York by their father."

—For an oyster stew go to the Sugar Bowl.

—M. D. Kittell, Esq., of this place was admitted to practice in the several courts of Blair county, last week.

—Mr. Joseph Brown, has purchased the house on Centre and Crawford streets from Georg F. Huff, Esq., of Greensburg.

—Persons in need of Clothing of any kind will find a large and complete assortment at Barkers', who have now received a new Stock for Spring.

—An Ashville man lost his wallet containing $125 at the station on Wednesday afternoon. It was found by Harry Lloyd who restored it to the owner.

—A great many people seem to think that they can save money by going away from home to buy a suit of clothes, whenever they need one, but our experience proves that you can buy your clothes at Barkers', cheaper than anywhere else. We think a trial will convince you the same way.

—A man by the name of Albert Rutledge was killed Wednesday morning in the slope of the Gallitzin Coal and Coke company at that place. He was employed as a driver and met his death by being caught and crushed between the pillars and his wagon. Rutledge was 17 years old and unmarried.

—David Rice, a tramp, was struck a short distance west of Cresson on Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock by the engine hauling Pacific Express, and instantly killed. The engineer blew the whistle when he saw the man but his warnings were not heard until too late. The man was a stranger and looked to be about 50 years of age.

—The County Commissioners began holding appeals, on Monday. Quite a number of people are trying to get their taxes reduced. If, while in Ebensburg, they stop in at John Owens' store on High street and lay in a supply of dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions, and let the appeals go to thunder, they will save money.

—Albert Emigh, aged 34 years, employed as a miner by the Somman Shaft Coal company met with a horrible death on Wednesday at Ben's Creek, a station between Lilly's and Somman. The accident occurred between 6 and 7 A. M., and the unfortunate man was on his way from his home in Portage to work. For this purpose he had boarded a freight train and at the place indicated slipped in some manner and fell from the train, the wheels passing over him, severing his head from his body. He was a married man and leaves a wife and four children.

—A correspondent writing from Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, to the Huntingdon *Local News*, says: "Many of our people are feasting on canvass back ducks, they being quite common. On Thursday night of last week about 10:30 an immense flock, bewildered by the light of the coke ovens and furnace, hovered over them quite a long time. A number were partially asphyxiated by the gas and fell to the ground, and some fifty or sixty were caught by the workmen, some few were shot, and quite a number fell into the coke ovens and were burned."

—A circular to station agents issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, calls the former's attention to existing instructions relative to the transportation of dead bodies, and particularly to the necessity of requiring in every case a certificate to the effect that there is no contagion. "It is not enough" the circular says, "that a certificate, permit or order shall give the name of the disease which caused death, but the certificate must state that the corpse is free from contagion. This certificate must be issued by Board of Health, where there is one, and in places where there is none by a reputable physician." Unless such certificate be presented by the person in charge, the agent is instructed to positively decline to honor any other permit or order whatever.

—The following statistics of Cambria county are taken from the report of Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Secretary of Internal Affairs. Cambria county has 15,817 taxables, and the value of all real estate is put at $5,504,227. The number of horses is 4,592, valued at $188,599. The number of cattle is 7,045, valued at $84,530. The value of salaries, etc., is $335,413. The value of household furniture exceeding $300 is $56,983. The number of pleasure carriages is 420, valued at $15,643. The aggregate value of all property taxable for county purposes at the rate of twelve mills on the dollar is $6,-185,395. The county tax assessment at the same rate is $74,224,72. The amount of money at interest is returned as $1,608,923. The value of property taxable for State purposes at three mills on the dollar is $1,665,-906. The number of gold lever watches returned is 572; silver watches, 144; common watches, 120. The amount of State tax on watches was $740. The aggregate amount of the State tax was $5,893,84. The debt of the county was $25,000.

—It is now alleged, says an exchange, that the tax collectors elected at the recent election have no authority to collect taxes. The act of June 25, 1885, providing that "the qualified electors in each borough and township in this Commonwealth shall, on the third Tuesday of February, each year hereafter, elect an officer to be styled collector of taxes, whose term of office commences on the first Monday of April next after his election;" and regulating the collection of taxes in the several boroughs and townships of the State, has been recently decided, by Judge Livingstone, of Lancaster county, to be unconstitutional as being within the inhibition of 111, section 7, and article IX., section 1, of the Constitution prohibiting local legislation on the subject of taxation, etc. If this decision should be sustained by the Supreme Court, then the election this spring of tax collectors is invalid and they would be without authority to collect taxes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents Per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid.

Use it in every sick-room. Will keep the atmosphere pure and wholesome; removing all bad odors from any source.

Will destroy all Disease Germs, infection from all Fevers, and all Contagious Diseases.

The eminent physician, J. Marian Sims, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced that Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a most valuable disinfectant."

Cream and Cold Weather.

What a luxury is a brth in summer. Surely, but a greater luxury is a clear head in winter; just when almost everybody is sneezing and snuffling with a cold in the head. But when you are attacked use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures colds in the head, and what is better, it cures the worst cases of chronic catarrh and hay fever. Not a liquid, not a snuff. Pleasant to use, Quick relief. Radical cure.

Murder at Gallitzin.

On Saturday night last the good people of Gallitzin were shocked on hearing that another murder had been committed in their midst, and that the trial of Aunkenbauer, just over at last court, would be followed by the trial of Jacob Wilson, for murder at the next court.

On Saturday evening a number of men had gathered into the store room of Munroe & Co., at Gallitzin; among the rest were two brothers, William and Jacob Wilson. Everything passed along quietly until the arrival of three Hungarians, one of whom appeared to be slightly under the influence of liquor. It was not long until a wordy altercation ensued between the intoxicated Hun and William Wilson, which ended in Jacob Wilson, knocking the Hungarian down. Michael Kunzman, another Hungarian, who up to this time was a looker on, seeing his companion knocked down, picked up an iron skillet, raised it in his hand and started toward Wilson. At this, Wilson jerked out a revolver, and as Kunzman advanced upon him with the uplifted skillet, fired, when Kunzman made a step and fell with his face in the skillet and the life-blood ebbing out at a bullet hole in the right breast near the breast bone. The bullet had entered the right breast and passed to the left, severed the windpipe and cutting the main artery and lodged in the left side. The murdered man was about 28 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in poor circumstances. Wilson after the shooting left, saying that he would go to Ebensburg and give himself up. About 11 o'clock on Sunday night he, in company with his sister-in-law arrived at the Mountain House in this place, and after registering as Jacob Wilson of Huntingdon went to bed in separate rooms. Some time after, some parties about the office of the hotel surmising that the stranger might be the Wilson who had done the shooting at Gallitzin, went over to the jail and wakened up Warden Peach, and then went down to Joseph Gutwald's residence and wakened up Mr. Peter Gutwald, of Gallitzin, who happened to be on a visit home, and who was brought up to the hotel for the purpose of identifying the man Wilson. They proceeded to his room, knocked at the door and demanded admittance, and informed him of the object of their late visit. He admitted that he was the man and said that it was his intention to give himself up in the morning. He accompanied Warden Peach to the jail and was locked up. He is about 24 years of age and is unmarried.

Our Daily Bread.

Heavy and sour bread or biscuit has a vast influence through the digestive organs upon the measure of health we enjoy. How important to our present happiness and future usefulness the blessing of good health and a sound constitution are, we can only realize when we have lost them, and when it is too late to repair the damage. Notwithstanding these facts, thousands of persons daily jeopardize not only their health, but their lives, and the healths and lives of others, by using articles in the preparation of their food the purity and healthfulness of which they know nothing. Perhaps a few cents may have been saved, or it may have been more convenient to obtain the articles used, and the housekeeper takes the responsibility and possibly will never know the mischief that has been wrought. Paterfamilias may have spells of headache, the children may have lost their appetites, or look pale; if so, the true cause is rarely suspected. The weather, the lack of 'out-door air, or some other cause, is given, and the unwholesome, poisonous system of adulterated food goes on. Next to the flour, which should be made of good, sound wheat and not ground too fine, the yeast or baking powder, which furnishes the rising properties, is of the greatest importance, and of the two we prefer, baking powder, and always use the Royal, as we thereby retain the original properties of the wheat, no fermentation taking place. The action of the Royal Baking Powder upon the dough is simply to swell it and form little cells through every part. These cells are filled with carbonic acid gas, which passes off during the process of baking.

The Royal is made from pure grape acid, and it is the action of this acid upon highly carbonized bicarbonate of soda that generates the gas alluded to; and these ingredients are so pure and so perfectly combined and adapted to each other, that the action is mild and permanent, and is continued during the whole time of baking, and no residue of poisonous ingredients remains to undermine the health, no heavy biscuits, no sour bread, but if directions are followed, every article will be found sweet and wholesome.

—NOTICE TO FARMERS.—Having sold the "Quaker City Phosphate" for the past three years, and finding such profitable results over all other grades, I desire to inform the farmers of Cambria County that I do not propose to rob them of their hard earned money by selling them marl, coal, ashes, sand and the like *worthless trash*, but to sell them the oldest and best Phosphate made in Penna. It has an established reputation since 1842. Twenty tons now on hands in my wareroom in Ebensburg.

M. D. BEARER.

Hymeneal.

BAUM—SHULTZ—At Ebensburg, Pa., March 24, 1887, by Rev. R. M'Caslin, Gideon Baum, of Susquehanna township and Dilie Shultz, of Barr township, this county.

CLARK—BOWMAN—Married at the residence of the bride's parents, in St. Alban's Place, Philadelphia, by Rev. George E. Rees, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church of the same city, Mr. Charles Sumner Clark to Miss Lucy J. Bowman, eldest daughter of Col. John M. Bowman.

The groom in the above ceremony is well known in this place where he was born and reared, being a son of James S. Clark, at one time a prominent business man of this place. Sumner, for a number of years has been a resident of the West, where he has grown up with the country, and is now the city editor of the *Daily Gazette Journal* of Hastings, Nebraska. On their way to their Western home, Sumner and his fair bride stopped off at this place on Friday last, and received the congratulations of his many friends. The bride is a daughter of Col. John M. Bowman, at one time a resident of Ebensburg, and editor of the old *Alleghenian*. We join with their many friends in wishing them a long and a happy life.

Obituary.

TOPPER—Died at his home in Loretto, on Saturday, March 26, 1887, Mr. Jeremiah Topper, aged 59 years.

GREEN—Died at her home in Summerhill on Tuesday, March 29th, 1887, Fannie Belle, daughter of Dr. J. B. and Tillie Green, aged 13 years, 4 months and 8 days.

The deceased was of gentle disposition and a particular favorite with all who knew her. She had been ill for the last six months, but she bore her sufferings meekly and seemed resigned to meet her God. She will be greatly missed both at home and at school, for "none knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise." Interment at Summerhill on Thursday March 31, 1887.

B. H. JONES Macon, Ga.

JURORS.

List of Grand and Traverse Jurors Drawn to Serve at June Term.

GRAND JURORS.

Blough, A. W., merchant, Johnstown.
Bradley, John D., farmer, Allegheny twp.
Campbell, John, gentleman, Conemaugh.
Grisman, E. L., laborer, Lower Yoder.
Cresswell, E. B., furniture man, Ebensburg.
Crawford, Daniel, clerk, Johnstown.
Davis, John F., mill hand, Lower Yoder.
Davis, Thomas S., gentleman, Johnstown.
Freidhoff, Henry F., laborer, Conemaugh twp.
Gearhart, Wm., gentleman, Adams twp.
Flake, John H., merchant, Johnstown.
Herzog, Joseph D., wagonmaker, Loretto.
Koontz, G. W., laborer, Stonycreek twp.
Hollis, David, farmer, White twp.
Litzinger, B. W., Justice of the Peace, Loretto
Maloney, Francis, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Leckey, A. F., inn keeper, Conemaugh.
Quarts, M. A., conductor, Washington twp.
Sully, Peter, merchant, Lower Yoder.
Shaffer, J. J., carpenter, East Conemaugh.
Roab, John, saloon-keeper, Johnstown.
Suppes, George, gardner, Upper Yoder.
Swank, Jacob, merchant, Johnstown.
Yinger, James, saddler, Carrolltown.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Hearer, Lewis J., farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Blough, Joshua, clerk, Johnstown.
Baingardner, Jacob G., carpenter, Richland twp.
Bradley, F. X., clerk, Gallitzin.
Creery, M. K. H., dentist, Ebensburg.
Carpenter, J. F., salesman, Johnstown.
Dixon, Davis, engineer, Millville.
Dever, Cornelius, blacksmith, Munster twp.
Douglass, Jonathan, sawyer, Chest Springs.
Dougherty, John, saddler, Allegheny twp.
Dunnuffs, Sylvester, laborer, Franklin.
Fisher, Peter, merchant, Johnstown.
Fisher, Pearson, gentleman, Johnstown.
Freihoff, Joseph, cooper, Johnstown.
Gittings, Richard W., farmer, Cambria twp.
Glass, Winfield, blacksmith, Cambria borough.
Gray, Daniel, farmer, Barr twp.
Goughnour, Jonas, farmer, West Taylor twp.
Harshberger, A., laborer, Franklin.
Heisel, Josiah, farmer, Adams twp.
Heinger, David, laborer, Richland twp.
Jenkins, Joseph, laborer, West Taylor twp.
Kaylor, James J., farmer, Allegheny twp.
Kinney, Thomas, butcher, Wilmore.
Keiper, Frederick, grocer, Richland twp.
Kaylor, Dan'l, boarding-house keeper, Johnstown.
Kuhn, Milton, farmer Reade twp.
Lemon, C. W., farmer, Franklin.
Lewis, Wm. D., merchant, Johnstown.
Lender, Emanuel, miner, Reade twp
Luther, D. A., painter, Carrolltown.
Murphy, Alex., farmer, Adams twp.
Myers, Adam, laborer, Washington twp.
McAteer, Wm., merchant, Loretto.
McAnulty, John, farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Noel, Peter L., farmer, Carroll twp.
Nagle, John S., farmer, Barr twp.
Neal, Jacob W., farmer, Upper Yoder.
Reade, A. H., agent, Cambria borough.
Sanders, Philip, farmer, Munster twp.
Shaffer, Charles, hotel-keeper, Stonycreek twp.
Strittmatter, Andrew, farmer, Carroll twp.
Sharbaugh, Thomas, clerk, Ebensburg.
Van Ormer, H. C., laborer, Reade twp.
Walters, S. S., laborer, East Conemaugh.
Wertz, George M., farmer, Stonycreek twp.
Wilson, Charles, farmer, Conemaugh.
Woodruff, L. D., editor, Johnstown.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Adams, W. E., gentleman, Woodvale.
Alms, Charles, farmer, Carroll twp.
Bender, Philip, laborer, Adams twp.
Biller, Joseph J., farmer, Allegheny twp.
Blough, Jeremiah, teamster, Johnstown.
Burkeyplle, Charles, laborer, East Taylor.
Brenner, Patrick, fireman, Woodvale.
Brown, Samuel, furnace-keeper, Conemaugh.
Campbell, John A., clerk, Conemaugh.
Cassidy, M., machinest, Millville.
Davis, R. R., laborer, Ebensburg.
Davis, George W., farmer, Cambria twp.
Donegan, Michael, farmer, Clearfield twp.
Donahoe, Patrick, carpenter, Clearfield twp.
Denny, Matthias, carpenter, Gallitzin.
Eberly, George, brickmaker Allegheny twp.
Evans, Edward, miller, Barr twp.
Egos, Adam, laborer, Carroll twp.
Flemming, W. O., farmer, White twp.
Fresh, Geo. F., wagonmaker, Barr twp.
Hagan, Hugh, farmer, Clearfield twp.
Hogue, Joseph, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Hughes, George, merchant, Cambria borough.
Killin, Wm., farmer, East Taylor twp.
Lloyd, Harry, agent, Ebensburg.
Lewis, John W., labor, Prospect.
Lynch, John, laborer, Washington twp.
Mackwell, Edward, laborer, Millville.
Murphy, Daniel, carpenter, Adams twp.
Myers, John, laborer, Tunnelhill.
Neff, John, farmer, Croyle twp.
Noon, John A., farmer, Richland twp.
O'Connor, J. J., farmer, Upper Yoder.
Plunket, Thomas E., merchant, Tunnelhill.
Plummer, J. W., clerk, Croyle twp.
Rorabaugh, Simon, laborer, Croyle twp.
Smith, Hiram, laborer, Gallitzin.
Shelly, Philip, farmer, Summerhill.
Shaffer, Wm., saloonkeeper, Johnstown.
Statler, J. P., jeweler, Richland twp.
Spetcher, Abram, laborer, Woodvale.
Sagerson, Robert, hotel keeper, Johnstown.
Tomlinson, Joseph, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Thomas, John, merchant, Johnstown.
Tomb, G. C., broom maker, Lower Yoder.
Wilson, James, grocer, Johnstown.
Wittenger, Albert, carpenter, West Taylor.
Wissinger I. N., farmer, Blacklick.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, March 30, 1887:

R. C. Plouse, Susquehanna twp and Emily M. Wilson, Burnside, Clearfield County.

Gideon Baum, Susquehanna twp and Dillia Shultz, Barr twp.

Harrison Stephens, Blacklick twp and Ida Maria Detwiler, Pine twp, Indiana Co., Pa.

Peter Campbell, Johnstown, Pa., and Edna Pendixter, Columbia, Lancaster, Co., Pa.

Charles Goebert Jr. and Jennie E. Mattern, Johnstown.

William C. Flicke and Tillie Johnston, Johnstown, Pa.

William Bloekford, Johnstown and Mary E. Block, Conemaugh borough.

Leonard Schartz and Lizzie Young, Johnstown, Pa.

George Keiper and Katie Schnable, Johnstown, Pa.

Alonza C. Dyer and Minnie M. Witt, Johnstown, Pa.

William Symonds, Johnstown and Annie J. Doubt, Jackson twp.

John Clark and Celia B. Harding, Cambria borough.

J. A. Bash, New York, N. Y., and Fannie Woolf, Johnstown.

Henry Ross, Johnstown and Rachael Walters, Richland twp.

Doctor's Bills.

Nearly all diseases originate from inaction of the liver, and this especially the case with chills and fever, intermittent fevers, and malarial diseases. To save doctors' bills and ward off disease take Simmons Liver Regulator, a medicine that increases in popularity each year, and has become the most popular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver or bowe diseases.—*Telegraph*, Dubuque, Iowa.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.

Attest: A. W. ROLAND, Clerk.
April 1, 1887.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at the drug stores of E James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto. Large bottles $1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Colonnade Row.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT. For $1.00 we will send, post paid, 50 Extra Fine Cigars of the above brand.
SCHWARTZ & KLINE, Robesonia, Pa
Jan. 14 '87

$100.00 PER MONTH

Can be made by active, energetic agents selling "Prescriptions for the Family, and Guide to Health," by L. E. Johnston, M. D. A book that every family should have. Will save families many dollars every year. Price $1.00. Agents wanted. Address

DR. L. E. JOHNSON,
[Mch. 25, 3t.] Cambridge, Md.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said Court on the 1st Monday of April, 1887, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

First and final account of Albert E. Bender, assignee of Albert Ivory.

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Proth'ys. Office, Mar. 18, 3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jeremiah Topper, late of Allegheny township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

W. A. B. LITTLE,
April 1, 1887. Executor.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel M. Farran, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Daniel M. Farren, late of Munster township, Cambria county deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

MATILDA FARREN,
April 1, 1887, 6t. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of James C. Brown, deceased, late of the Borough of Lilly, Cambria county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated to

JANE A. BROWN,
Administratrix.
Hemlock, Pa., March 18, 1887.

ARGUMENT LIST.
April 4, 1887

McCloskey	vs.	McCloskey
Gunning	vs.	Fitzharris
Edwards & Hughes	vs.	Long
Roberts	vs.	Baker
Davis	vs.	Assignee of Tretts
Ashcroft & Harris	vs.	Cook et al
Rule to show cause		
Dick	vs.	Stutzman
Rule to show cause		
Cook	vs.	Stutzman
Rule to show cause		
Pickworth	vs.	Stutzman
Umbaugh	vs.	Hughes
Greenwood	vs.	Murphy
Noon	vs.	Custer
Noon	vs.	Custer

Road in Chest and Elder townships.
Road Carroll township.

Farrell	vs.	Ashcraft
Daugherty et ux	vs.	Parrish

In re petition—Cambria Mining & M'f'g Co.

Cunningham	vs.	Weakland
Steel	vs.	Sisters of Mercy

Road in Barr township.

Bender	vs.	Kinney
Stabler	vs.	Crover
Four Directors	vs.	Lamb
Petion of Hegele	vs.	Rath

Road in Reade township.

M. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothy.
Proth'y's Office, March 21, 1887.

Admistrator's Sale
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in the village of Summerhill, in said county on

Saturday, April 16, 1887

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following property, late of Dr. W. A. Barnett, deceased, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in said village of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at an iron corner, adjoining lands of C. A. Dimond, thence south 65 degrees west 40 feet to an alley, thence along said alley south 26 degrees east 82½ feet to a post, thence by by land of Mrs. Mary A. Wendroth south 65 degrees west 40 feet to a post corner, adjoining lands of C. A. Dimond, thence south 26 degrees east 82½ feet to the place of beginning, having thereon erected a

Dwelling House,

Stable and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, one-third on confirmation thereof, and the balance in two equal payments, at nine and eighteen months with interest to be secured by judgment bond of purchaser.

JOHN T. LONG,
Administrator of Dr. W. A. Barnett, dec'd.
April 1, 1887, 3t.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Blacklick township for the year ending March 14, 1887:

WM. D. RHODES, Supervisor, DR.

To amount—	
Read Duplicate	$311.60
Cash	90 82
Cash	24.37
Order	16.18
	$346.17

CONTRA, CR.

By amount—	
Work on roads	$204.34
Returned to Commissioners	8.26
Exonerations	2.15
Services as Supervisors	43.75
Cash, tax	56.31
Printing	11.25
Printing	12.00
One Sledge	2.75
One order paid	1.00
Percentage on cash tax	4.36
	$346.17

PETER WAGNER, Supervisor, DR.

To amount—	
Road Duplicate	$1 3.71
Cash	1.62
One order on Commissioners	50.00
Cash	60 43
	$301.77

CONTRA, CR.

By amount—	
Work on roads	$183 11
Exonerations	1.75
Returned	6.07
Services as Sup

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

They soak their potatoes before frying them in Russia.

Manners make the man, and nowhere can good breeding so readily be seen as at the table.

A New England experimenter finds that feeding apples to milch cows invariably lessens the flow of milk.

On light, spongy soils it will benefit horses to allow them to go unshod for a while, especially when they have tender feet.

Remember that the woman throws on her home surrounding the sunshine or the shadow which exists in her own soul.

Teething, feverish children can often be quieted by bathing in warm water in which a large teaspoonful of saleratus has been dissolved.

Grass seed is not easily killed, and for that reason may be sown as early as may be desired. The main object should be to select clean seed.

Quite a large amount of early lettuce may be grown by sowing the seed in a cold frame, and thinning the plants out while they are very small.

A gilded palm leaf fan with a pocket or bag of silk, velvet or plush attached to it makes an odd but pretty receptacle for photographs, cards or fancy work.

When a wash boiler begins to rust and is still too good to cast aside, make a good sized bag of strong muslin or old bed ticking, put the clothes to be boiled into it, and so save them from rust.

Fences cost on most farms each year more than taxes, and they are becoming more and more costly as material gets scarce. The true policy is to take up interior fences so far as practicable.

Before using new earthenware, place in a kettle with cold water, and heat gradually until it boils; then let it remain until the water is cold; it will not be so liable to crack if treated in this manner.

Most farmers have learned that cut hay or even straw, wet and sprinkled with meal, is better feed for working horses than whole grain and hay. In this shape the nutriment in the feed is easily assimilated.

Tomatoes trained to stakes give the sweetest fruit and remain in bearing the longest; but many cultivators who grow for size and quantity only, believe they have the best results when growing them on the level ground.

A calf will thrive on milk after the cream has been taken off. It is better fed to them sweet and warm, as it chills the stomach and draws from the vitality of the animal to warm the cold milk just from the creamery.

Divide your rhubarb plants at the roots and make a new location for them. This should be done in the fall or very early in the spring. Put them in very rich ground with the buds about one or two inches below the surface.

Tables that have been neglected may be bleached by spreading on them over night a layer of wood ashes made into a mortar like paste with water; then brush it off and scrub. The same paste may be laid on floors when spotted with grease.

All small apples and those defective in form or damaged by worms, have their best market on the farm as food for animals. If packed in with sound fruit, even in small proportion, they reduce the price of all even to the point of loss.

For breakfast fritters, take one cup of cold boiled rice, one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two eggs beaten light, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder stirred into the flour, and enough milk to make a thick batter. Fry like griddle cakes.

Boil parsnips until tender, then strain and mash fine. Warm in a stew pan a little milk, a lump of butter, pepper and salt, then add the parsnips; place in the dish in which they are to be served, smooth the top nicely, brush over with beaten egg and put in a hot oven to brown.

In order to guard against flies, the stable should be thoroughly cleaned often. A sprinkling of the floors with a mixture of a teaspoonful of carbolic acid and two gallons of water, will disinfect the stall, while the manure heap may also receive an application with advantage.

To compel Brahmas and Cochins to roost high is cruelty. They not only have difficulty in getting on but also in getting off. All roosts should be made low and on the same level. There is no necessity for having them high, and as nearly all diseases of the feet arise from high roosts, they should be abolished.

This is how the Germans are said to get rid of rats: A mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely chopped bacon is made into a stiff mass with as much meal as may be required, and then baked in small cakes, which are put down for the rat to eat. It proves an exterminator to the rodents.

A good way to keep a cow's tail still while milking, is to provide a rope strap long enough to pass over the animal's hips, and hang down over her tail. The rope may be ever so old, as strength is not needed, but should be three inches or more in circumference, as it must have weight. It can be changed from cow to cow as fast as you can walk.

Too many housekeepers think they need not sweep oilcloths or floors if they are going to wash them; the result is a cloudy, half-cleaned look. Once in a while, every fourth week, perhaps, the water used for washing stained or hard wood floors should be hot and have a tablespoon of turpentine and the same of oil in it, the cloth to be wrung out of this and used to wipe the floors.

The true French polish is one pint of spirits added to a quarter of an ounce of gum copal, the same of gum arabic and one ounce of shellac. This polish is used for plain wood that has been stained in imitation of natural wood. The principle of action is the floating with oil the gummy or resinous substances into the pores and bringing the polish up by rubbing. The simplest varnish is a solution of shellac in naphtha.

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CURES QUICKLY
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NO HEADACHE.
NO BAD EFFECT.
PLEASANT. PURE

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA,
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NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., "Universally successful."

FOR COLDS KASKINE HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE ALMOST A SPECIFIC. Superior to quinine.

St. Francis' Hospital, N. Y. { "Every patient treated with Kaskine has been cured

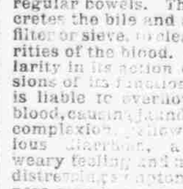
Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 23th St., N. Y. (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. college) writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the heart disorganization."

Hon. James L. Hall, Chaplain Albany Penitentiary, writes that Kaskine has cured his wife after twenty years suffering from malaria and nervous dyspepsia. Write him for particulars.

St. Joseph's Hospital, N. Y. "Its use is considered indispensable. It acts perfectly."

Thousands upon thousands write that Kaskine has cured them after all other medicines had failed. Write for book of testimonials.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.



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"Rough on Bats."
clears out rats, mice, roaches flies, ants, bedbugs.

Heart Pains.
Palpitation, dropsical swellings, uneasiness, in digestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 25c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

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Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles ants.

BILIOUSNESS.
Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, yellow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Act upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.

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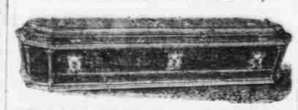

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Daily, Weekly, and Sunday Editions.

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WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. JAMES BROS., 17 Barclay St., N. Y.

Matters of Industry.

Electricity is now universally used as an explosive agent.

Plane or sycamore wood is commended for lightness, close grain and susceptibility of a high finish.

Barnyard plumes are being utilized in the manufacture of artificial birds, with which to supply fashion's demand.

Dogwood is of close texture, and takes a fine polish. It is often substituted for boxwood in the manufacture of tool-handles, mallets, etc.

Bricks composed of cork, sand and lime, have been made by the Germans, which have proven non-conductors of sound and heat.

One of the best woods for fuel or to be used in the smoking of meats, is Oregon ash. It is also easily worked, is tough, light and elastic.

The first electric railway in operation on the Pacific slope has been constructed in Los Angeles, Cal. It is a street car line, three miles long.

Germany manufactures 540,000 real and 500,000 imitation meerschaums, and wooden pipes and clay bowls in great variety are made by millions.

A railway car is being built of steel by Boston experimenters. It will be heated by hot air pipes. A compressible platform will render telescoping impossible.

Oxide of iron is found to be an adhesive and durable cement for uniting iron surfaces. With it a joint can be made that will resist an equal pressure with the iron itself.

The project of using electricity for locomotive headlights has met with a poor reception at the hands of the engineers, owing to its demoralizing effect upon their time-pieces.

A deposit of iron, so pure that it can be used without smelting, has been discovered in Arkansas. The deposit is of vast extent, the outcrop being two miles in length, thirty feet in width, and very deep.

When swallows fly low, wet weather may be expected, because the insects which the swallows pursue in their flight are flying lowing to escape the moisture of the upper regions of the atmosphere.

Electricity is to be used by a French inventor in the bleaching of paper pulp. He will use a solution of chloride of magnesium through which the current passes, removing divers oxychlorides and thus bleaching the fiber.

The quota of 100,000 seals allowed by the Government to be taken annually from St. George and St. Paul, could be easily increased to twice as many without danger of extermination. Statistics carefully compiled by the agents show that the seals are increasing every year, and, should nothing happen to drive the seals away from these islands, there is no reason to fear that this rich industry of the United States will decrease in value.

As a feat of engineering, the tunnels of the St. Gothard and Mont Cenis have been surpassed by a tunnel near Schemnits, in Hungary. It is 10¼ miles long, about 10 feet high, and 5 broad. It has taken nearly a century to complete it, and cost $5,000,000. Its purpose is to carry off the water from the mines. The work has suffered long intervals of stoppage, once for thirty and again for twenty years, and is estimated to effect an annual saving of $50,000.

A remarkable piece of mechanism is shown in the production of a minature steamship. It is a model of the "City of Worcester," a Norwich line boat, running from New York to Providence. The model is forty-two inches long and ten inches wide and in this small space are shown the complete parts and workings of the large boat. The finishings are of gold and silver, and electricity is employed in lighting up this minature palace. The operating machinery gives forth strains from the latest operas.

Meaning of the Italian Riviera.

In the the Italian language, the word Riviera stands for either seacoast, river valley or country; but in a general way, when used without qualification, the term is applied or understood to apply to that part of the west coast of Italy which lies along the Gulf of Genoa, extending from Nice to Leghorn, or more accurately speaking, from Ventimiglia to Spezia. That portion lying between the first named point and Genoa is called Riviera di Ponente, or shore of the setting sun, while the section lying between Genoa and Spezia is termad Riviera di Levante, or shore of the rising sun. It includes the beautiful and romantic territory traversed by the famous cornice road (so named from running high along the mountain wall or side), which has always been so greatly admired by travelers, who, before the opening of the present railway line along the same route, but much closer to the seashore, used to make the journey along the coast in carriages. Although the country included in this territory is wholly mountainous and seems barren to the American traveler it is thickly populated and is the centre of many important industries, the most valuable interests being the oil and marble trades and ship-building.

Depression of Prices of Beef Cattle.

The stock interests are suffering as well as others from depression in prices. Stock cattle are now, in price, at a point so near the cost of production that the margin for profit is but slight. We are now passing through the lowest prices for cattle we have had for years. The prices have been from 40 to 50 per cent. lower than in 1884. We believe we have touched bottom and there must be higher prices and an increased activity in the beef cattle market.

The losses of cattle by the severity of this winter's storms have been heavy, and the reported number of stock cattle shows a loss rather than a gain in numbers.

The business of the county warrants better prices than stock now receives. The outlook is encouraging. Business interests are reviving, and labor will be more in demand and the consumption of beef increase. This will revive the temporary depression in the cattle trade.

FROM LIFE TO DEATH
is but a moment if rheumatism or neuralgia strikes the heart. These diseases are the most painful and the most dangerous of any to which human kind is liable. They fly from one part to another without a moment's warning, and liniments and other outward applications are in themselves dangerous because they are liable to drive the disease to some vital organ and cause instant death. Rheumatism and neuralgia are diseases of the blood, and can only be reached by a remedy which will drive from the blood the dangerous acids. Such a remedy is Athlophoros. It has been thoroughly tested and is a safe, sure cure.

Spruce Creek, Pa., Oct. 5, 1885.
In answer to your request to know what your Athlophoros has done for me, I will say it has done wonderful work. I have suffered from rheumatism for eighteen years more or less, and sometimes not able to put my clothes on or eat alone. I took all kinds, doctored with a good many doctors, but nothing did me any good. I was getting worse instead of better. I read your advertisement in the "Democrat" and "Sentinel" papers of Louistown. I have taken in all four bottles. I feel no pain. I was drawn crooked, but now I am straight once more. Thank you for the good it done me. Athlophoros is the medicine. PHILIP HARPSTER.

Your medicine has cured me of neuralgia. I suffered with it for three days, and it gave me instant relief.
WM. F. KINCH.

Palmyra, N. Y., August 19th, 1886.
I used one bottle of Athlophoros for neuralgia after being laid up eight weeks. The result was very satisfactory.
R. S. EDDY.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.
For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

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H. CHILDS & CO.
WHOLESALE
BOOTS 511 Wood Street, SHOES
PITTSBURGH,
Our Special Drive
FOR 1887,
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Seamless Calf Shoes
FOR MEN,
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The Chinese Theory of Medicine.

According to Kwong Shan, a Chinese doctor in St. Louis, by the Celestial theory of medicine, which partakes much of the nature of their theology and philosophy, man is closely associated with and influenced by the external world. For instance, there are five planets, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury, which are supposed to have influence over the five viscera—stomach, liver, heart, lungs, and kidneys; that there are five element in man, earth, wood, fire, metal, and water, corresponding with five colors, yellow, green, red, white, and black, and these related again to the five tastes—sweet, sour, bitter, pungent, and salt. The combination of the blood and the breath, they hold, constitute life, and the withdrawal of one of these means death. With all this fanciful theory there is also woven into the system, in a manner utterly inexplicable, the belief in the androgynous nature of all things, that everything is part male and part female. Such a thing as experimenting in medicine is unknown. Dissecting they hold to be inhuman, and vivisection is denounced in unmeasured terms. With this view of these things it is impossible that the Chinese should have any surgery beyond perhaps taking off a mashed limb or cutting out a bullet. They have a sort of anæsthetic, not so strong as chloroform, but it is seldom used.

The heart is the centre of thought, the brain being in the Chinese physiology, but an inferior part of the man. There is no chemistry required in a Chinese doctor. Pretty near everything that comes to hand is medicinal in its nature, and the Chinese pharmacopœia is as extensive as their dictionary would be if they had one, for no word will express more than one idea.

The father of Chinese medicine was Shun Nong, and he lived about 8,000 years ago, being a sort of Emperor, or prince, or demi-god. Shun Nong was not made like an ordinary mortal. He was transparent, and could see right through himself. Whenever anything went wrong with him he just looked into himself to see what was the matter, and then took his medicine and marked how the dose got to the spot.

A Funny Irish Story.

During the Fenian fuss in Ireland twenty years ago a wild Irish-American named Driscoll, with a splendid record as a soldier during the war of the rebellion, was locked up in Kilmainham jail in Dublin. He was a member of the fraternity, and many of his companions were boarding in the same establishment at the expense of her majesty. Only a few out of the number arrested could be brought to trial, for there was little or no evidence against them. Driscoll was an incorrigible prisoner. He played practical jokes upon the jail officials, assaulted keepers, and was constantly getting into trouble. He often received "cells"—that is a bread and water cure in a dark cell—for terms of from three to ten days. Worn out at last, he promised to reform, but when an effort was made to get the points of his testimony for the Crown prosecutor's brief, he refused bluntly to tell anything, saying that he would reveal everything, when once on the stand.

He was taken to court. One of his companions was on trial. A murmur of rage ran through the spectators when the informer appeared in the witness box. It seemed to amuse him, for it made him smile. The oath was administered to him. He kissed the Bible with a resounding smack and then the examination proceeded as follows:

Q—Do you know the prisoner at the bar? A—I don't see no bar, I am sorry to say.

His Lordship—Witness! No levity here, sir! This is no place for joking. proceed.

Q. (by the attorney-general)—Do you know this man? (pointing to the prisoner.) A.—No, sir. I never seen the man before in my life. Anyway, I didn't come here to talk about the people I know. I came here to get a good square opportunity to tell the public that the grub we get up there in that ould jail isn't fit for a dog.

His Lordship—Go down, sir. I'll deal with you presently!

It took four policemen to drag Driscoll out of the witness box. He never tried his hand at informing afterward.

Quips.

—The tailor may not make the man, but he has considerable influence in shaping him

—People do not like to acknowledge their own weaknesses. They are not, however, unwilling to acknowledge the weaknesses of others.

—Politics is not "bad business," as some people seem to imagine, or as they often express themselves. It is the "bad business" introduced into politics that is bad.

—A well-known minister, speaking at a convention in Boston, said: "We want also another law passed, talked, written up, preached everywhere; and that is the law of individual self-control, which makes a man feel his responsibility to other men.

—Newspapers bustles are now made of back numbers. It is pretty tough to think that a man's best journalistic efforts shall be thus sat upon. It crushes all the glory out of the profession, remarks the Petersburg News, and were it not that an editor can feel that he has not only brightened a woman's mind, but improved her shape, he might well throw up the sponge in disgust and retire from a world of bustle and deception.

—An old Irishman occupied the barber's chair the other morning, and he was drowsy. His eyes could not be kept open, and his head tumbled about and dropped over upon his shoulder and down upon his breast in a way that made shaving a difficult operation for the knight of the lather and a dangerous one for the patient. Finally the barber said gently but firmly: "Look a-here, sir; I can't possibly shave you unless you hold your head up." To which the response was made with indifference: "Coot me hair, thin."

Ebensburg & Cresson R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.
Cresson,	9.00	11.10	5.25
Luckett,	9.07	11.20	5.35
Munster,	9.14	11.29	5.42
Noel,	9.19	11.35	5.48
Kaylor,	9.24	11.41	5.53
Bradley,	9.30	11.47	6.02
Ebensburg,	9.40	12.01	6.15

LEAVES—SOUTHWARD.

	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 3. P. M.
Ebensburg,	7.05	10.00	3.00
Bradley,	7.15	10.09	3.14
Kaylor,	7.21	10.15	3.24
Noel,	7.26	10.20	3.30
Munster,	7.30	10.25	3.38
Luckett,	7.36	10.32	3.43
Cresson,	7.45	10.40	4.00

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

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Wildwood	9.28	5.37
Lawson,	9.32	5.39
Kinsley,	9.45	5.54
Ashville,	9.52	6.01
Hillside,	10.00	6.07
Dysart,	10.06	6.13
Condron,	10.10	6.16
Dean,	10.16	6.20
Frugality,	10.27	6.31
Shirley,	10.35	6.39
Fallen Timber,	10.37	6.42
Flynn City,	10.49	6.54
Coalport,	11.01	7.05
Rosebud,	11.04	6.45
Irvona,	11.10	6.50

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail P. M.	Exp. A. M.
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Rosebud,	2.36	7.05
Coalport,	2.58	7.07
Flyn City,	2.48	7.19
Fallen Timber,	2.57	7.28
Shirley,	3.00	7.27
Frugality,	3.06	7.32
Dean,	3.15	7.41
Condron,	3.20	7.45
Dysart,	3.24	7.49
Hillside,	3.28	7.52
Ashville,	3.35	8.00
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